McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 28. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1880. TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 322, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

DAVAULT MARTIN, W. M.
E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. G. Willis, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. H. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roharts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—B. L. Knapp.
Asst. Burgess.—J. C. Hamlin.
Council.—David Sterrett, H. C. Wilcox, Thomas King, D. L. Forsyth, Frank Kerns, Eugene Quackenbush.
Constable.—H. L. Barringame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. F. Barbour, S. W. Pattison.
Justices.—G. M. Smith, F. Ford
Auditors.—W. Gilford, C. K. Sartwell, Edw'd McSweeney.
Pound-masters.—Frank Kerns, Alfred Sturdveint.
Judges of Election.—S. Gorton.
Inspectors.—D. L. Forsyth, C. K. Sartwell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners' Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

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I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

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Rear of A. B. Armstrong's Drug Store.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

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SMETHPORT BAKERY.

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FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

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Special attention given to orders from private families.

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The undersigned having resumed the practice of his profession as civil engineer and surveyor would respectfully announce that he has opened an office over Collar's *Drug Store*. Especial attention given to

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Orders promptly attended to and work carefully and neatly executed.

Office over Collar's Drug Store. THOS. KING. 16-tf

Professional Cards.

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HAMLIN & SON,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Smethport, Pa.

as Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases, Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

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D. STERRETT. ROBT. H. ROSE.

STERRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS,

(Office over Haskill & Gifford's,)

SMETHPORT PA.

BACKUS & GORTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GORTON.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY,)

Port Allegany, Pa.

W. I. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Duke Centre, Pa.,

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Esq. Bradley, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

WILLIAM P. WESTON,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

KANE, PA.

17-1-6m

EUGENE MULLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the MINER Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER, McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

H. J. MUSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BROWNSPORT, PA.

A. A. CRAIG,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

J. C. STURGEON. GEO. A. STURGEON.

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

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PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Smethport, Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of his Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1879.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE SMETHPORT, PA.

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

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S. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

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House newly built, substantially furnished and first class in every respect. The only planned Hotel in Eldred, and the best built house in the county. ☞ PARTIES CONVEYED TO ANY PART OF THE OIL REGION.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

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Centrally located. East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

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Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 3 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

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GEO. W. WARNER

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

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First Class in every respect.

John Broezel - Prop'r.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 35 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and L. S. & M. S. depots. Street cars pass the house from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

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OIL MAP,

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing mainly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and tributaries, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

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Bradford, Pa.

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S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

E. G. BROWN

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

J. T. REILLY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Coleville, Pa.

SELECT POETRY.

Trip Lightly.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.

We clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh over blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine tomorrow
And gaily sing the lark,
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never look down-hearted
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at down,
We've pearls to string of gladness
On this side of the tomb.
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead.
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ruled by the Vigilantes.

The recent twenty-fourth anniversary of the murder of James King, editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, led C. L. Divine, foreman in the office of the Indianapolis Journal, to tell a reporter the following stirring incidents of California's early days:

I was in San Francisco in 1756, and affairs had grown from bad to worse, until there was no protection whatever to either life or property. Outlaws from all parts of the world had flocked there, chiefly from the large cities of the Atlantic States, and desperadoes from Australia. Murder was almost of every-day occurrence. I was setting type on the San Francisco Globe; myself and other printers, when our work was done at night or in the early morning, always arranged to go home in squads of four or five for self protection, carrying our revolvers in our hands. You can have no idea of the lawlessness that prevailed there, nor of the desperate roughs who required the heroic treatment of a vigilance committee. But the work done by that committee was one of purification, and for nearly twenty years after the moral atmosphere that pervaded San Francisco was delightful. What I think started the vigilance committee of that year was the murder of General Richardson, United States marshal, by a gambler named Cora. Bella Cora, the wife of this man, was notorious, beautiful and wealthy. One night at the theater General Richardson, through his opera-glass, gazed on this woman. As I said, she was a woman of remarkable beauty, and he looked long and searchingly at her. She, it seems, became angry, and, considering herself insulted, took offense. She told Cora that she never would be satisfied until he had killed General Richardson, and he promised her to do the deed.

A night or two after this Cora met the general in the Blue Wing, a grand drinking saloon of that day, and charged the latter with the offense. The general explained that he had not intentionally insulted the lady, and made ample apologies. The two men then took a drink together—the California way of settling small difficulties—and stepped out of the saloon to the pavement. A moment after a pistol shot was heard. Cora had treacherously killed Richardson, and the woman was avenged. He was arrested and taken to jail, as he expected to be—a mere formality, as a murder amounted to nothing except a mere matter of money to bribe justice, for the judges were notoriously corrupt. The sheriff was Dave Scannell, a rough, and a particular friend of Cora. The citizens murmured, but it was only another man killed. There was nothing to be done. There would be, as there had been before, a trial by jury, the peers would disagree, and soon after, the excitement having subsided, at the next trial the jury would acquit.

James King, called James King of William to distinguish him from another of the same name, had just started the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. He was an honest, fearless man and began to lash the scoundrels who infested the Gold Gate without mercy. He assailed them openly and fearlessly. He exposed the villainy of Ned McGowan, Billy Mulligan, Jim Casey, Charley D. and others, ballot-box stuffers and thieves generally, and they saw that he had to be got out of the way. The three named and one or two others threw dice to see who was to kill King, and the lot fell to Casey.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1858, the afternoon that King was killed, I was working at my case in the Globe office, opposite Wells & Fargo's. Casey, who had been lurking about Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, stood in the door as James King came down the street, going diagonally across the street to Montgomery block. When he got about half way across, Casey, following at his back, called out to him. King turned, and as he turned Casey fired, shooting him in the breast. When the shot was fired some printer (we all heard the report) said: "There's another man gone!" and we all went to the windows to look out. One of the compositors said: "My God! that's James King of the Bulletin."

Casey and his friends had planned everything beforehand. As soon as he shot King, Casey gave himself up to his confederate, Sheriff Dave Scannell, and went to jail. What King wrote of Casey was that he was an escaped convict from Sing Sing. Well, the news of the murder went over the city like wildfire, creating intense excitement everywhere. Business houses were closed and merchants, mechanics, the best citizens, came out in the streets. There were men speaking at nearly every street corner, urging that the time had come for the people to take the law into their own hands. A printer named Andrews and myself with others spoke at the corner Merchant and Montgomery streets. It was the first and only speech I ever made in my life. As I finished speaking a man came up and said he wanted Andrews and me. We took several printers we knew and went with the stranger to a large warehouse on Sansom street, and were there told that a vigilance committee was forming. We registered our name, and were each given a number and went out. My number was 2,895. No man got into that organization unless fully vouched for as thoroughly reliable.

We met in a large hall the next night or two after initiation, and were put into companies, electing our own officers and forming regiments. No man was called by name; each had his number. We were armed at first in all sorts of ways—revolvers, knives, clubs, anything; but we soon provided ourselves with muskets and ammunition. Our force soon rose to 6,000 men, and was composed of cavalry, artillery, mounted riflemen and infantry. Who was the leader? I never knew any leader. All our orders came from "Thirty-three, secretary, by order of the committee." We took a large building in Sansom street next in which we made cells, court-room, storage rooms for arms, and all necessary apartments. This building was got in order with a dispatch that rivaled the erection of Aladin's palace. It was thoroughly guarded at every point. On the ground were sand-bag embankments, and there were four cannon upon the roof, while numerous projecting pieces of artillery were pointed down from the roofs of adjacent buildings. There were 6,000 stand of small arms and thirty cannon.

A large bell was placed on our quarters in Sansom street, and when three taps were sounded every vigilante was to come instantly to the committee rooms.

Governor Johnson called this uprising of citizens an insurrection, rebellion and other harsh names, and issued a proclamation taking measures to put us down. Then we had offers of help from all parts of the State. Word came from the mines and from the towns everywhere. Sacramento offered thousands of men, if necessary, to help us.

Many of the thieves and ballot-box stuffers took the alarm and fled. On Sunday, May 18, 1856, three taps were sounded on the bell on the roof of the committee-rooms, and the vigilantes came to headquarters, 3,000 strong. They were completely organized and fully armed. Everybody understood what was going to happen as two companies marched to the jail. Sheriff Scannell was on the roof of the jail, which was flat, with a posse, and the demand came from the vigilantes for Casey to be delivered up to them. Scannell replied that he would protect Casey with his life. The companies then fell back for orders, when a battery came up, supported by the entire 3,000 vigilantes, and was planted in front of the jail. The man in command of the battery then demanded the surrender of Casey, and, drawing his watch, gave Scannell three minutes to consider the demand. Scannell parleyed until two minutes of the time had passed, and then came down and threw open the jail doors. As a squad of vigilantes passed by Cora's cell with Casey the former cried out. "Jim Casey, you've signed my death warrant." Casey was put in a carriage, surrounded by the citizen-soldiery, and taken to the committee-rooms. The vigilantes then returned and demanded Cora, who was immediately surrendered and brought to the rooms.

Casey and Cora were then brought to trial in the court-room of the vigilantes. They were allowed witnesses and counsel, and the trial was conducted with fairness, except that all technicalities were ruled out. No names were used in this trial, the judge, jury and all the officers of the court being designated by numbers. One of the provisions of the constitution of the vigilantes was that no person brought before the committee should be punished without a fair trial and conviction. If arrested and tried thieves, gamblers and dangerous men, as well as murderers, and in cases of conviction there were but two penalties—death by the rope or banishment. During its short reign it tried and disposed of over thirty cases brought before it—hundreds fled without waiting for trial—and of these, four were hanged. It was said that after Cora was taken from the jail the wicked woman who had instigated the murder offered $100,000 to any one who would get him out of the hands of the committee. But there was no way of bribing or escaping that stern, unrelenting justice.

On the twenty-second of May, Casey and Cora, after a fair trial, were hanged from the windows of the committee rooms. A beam of wood projected from above each of two windows, from which dangled a rope. A plank was at the foot of each of the two windows and on each stood a condemned man—Casey on one, Cora on the other. They were not blindfolded.

The funeral of James King took place on the same day. It was passing down Montgomery street just as the final arrangements in the tragedy in which those two men formed the awful central figures were being completed. As the hearse crossed Sansom street, standing on the boards at the windows, their heads in the noose, they could plainly see the somber vehicle as it drew its dread length along. As it crossed the street and receded from their sight the boards fell from beneath their feet.

The vigilantes continued the work thus begun, arresting, trying and fixing the punishment of the criminals brought before their tribunal.

Among the arrests made by the committee was the noted pugilist, "Yankee Sullivan." He was arrested and tried for ballot-box stuffing, a crime in which he had been so notorious that he feared the committee would hang him. He was confined in a cell after trial, and would probably have got no heavier sentence than banishment, but he got scared, and at night, in his cell, committed suicide. Some one had given him a bottle of ale or porter. He broke the bottle, and with the sharp glass cut the veins in his left arm and bled to death. He was found stiff and cold, dead in his cell, the next morning.

Only two other men were hanged by the committee. One of them was not a man in years, though a monster in human form. His name was Brace. He was a hack-driver, and only nineteen years of age. He had been tried for murder on more than one occasion in the courts, but escaped without difficulty. When tried by the committee no less than fourteen murders were found to have been committed by him. He would get a person into his hack, drive out upon the sand, and putting a revolver to the head of the helpless passenger blow his brains out. Then he would rob him.

Hetherington was a wealthy desperado. He had also been tried for murder, but escaped from punishment through the use of money. In July the bell on the committee rooms rang out three times. Hetherington had gone in to the Metropolitan hotel, and had there met Dr. Randall. Randall was standing near a cigar-case as Hetherington approached him, taking a note from his pocket, which he held before the former, asking him if he would pay that now. Randall said he couldn't pay it then, but would fix it soon. "Take that, then," said Hetherington, firing two shots. In an instant several vigilantes—they were everywhere—gathered around him and took him away to the rooms. The cause of the ringing of the bell was that a report had been received that the "law and order" party intended a rescue.

Brace and Hetherington were not hanged from the windows of the rooms as Casey and Cora had been, but from a scaffold erected half a square away in the streets.

The little notices sent out to the evil-doers by "33" read very plain. There was no style about them, but as a general thing, when a "spotted" individual got one of these notices he disappeared as soon as possible, and the places that had known him knew him no more forever. It simply said: "You are ordered by the committee to leave instantly, or in twenty-four or thirty-six hours," as the case might be, and it was signed "33, secretary."

The case of Judge Terry, as near as I can now call it to mind, was this: A man named Hopkins had an order from "33" for the arrest of some offender, and went into a business house to arrest his man. Judge Terry, United States judge, interfered with the arrest in some way; there was a scuffle, and the judge with a knife stabbed Hopkins in the neck. Terry was instantly arrested and hurried to the rooms of the committee. Hopkins, badly wounded, was taken with the most considerate tenderness to an engine-house near by. Here everything was speedily fitted up for his reception. The surroundings were made luxurious; ladies came and nursed him; the best medical aid to be had waited upon him; ropes were stretched about the building along the streets to keep vehicles and foot passengers at a distance; sawdust was spread upon the streets to deaden sound. The life of a United States judge hung upon a very frail tenure for days and weeks. Had Hopkins died Terry would undoubtedly have been hanged, and David Broderick would not afterward have died at Terry's hands.

The law and order party applied to the commander of a United States vessel in the bay for assistance, saying that the United States judge was in the hands of rioters. The commander sent word to the committee to deliver Judge Terry on his vessel by three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or he would open fire on the committee building. The guns of the vessel were turned broadside to the rooms, and it looked as if we were actually going to come in conflict with the United States authorities. The guns of the vigilantes were then trained on the vessel, and we sent back the defiance that in case the vessel opened fire we would blow her out of the bay. The committee had, however in the meantime, sent word to Commodore Stockton, I think, at Mare Island, and he recognizing the gravity of the situation, ordered the vessel to leave for the Sandwich islands, and at 2 p.m., instead of Judge Terry being delivered to that ship, she had her nose turned to the placid waters of the Honolulu. Terry was held for several weeks, until Hopkins' recovery was assured.

The citizens, then, things having quieted down, concluded to again put their trust in an election. The ballot-box stuffers, thieves and blacklegs had been thoroughly wiped out, though a fragment of opposition, the "law and order party," yet remained. The election came off, and the "people's ticket" was triumphantly elected.

The vigilantes had done their work, and done it well. They threw open the doors of the committee building for public inspection, and for two days a stream of people poured through the rooms, looking at everything. The weapons that were taken from the murderous bullies, and the implements of the thieves, burglars, gamblers and ballot-box stuffers were all shown and examined by thousands of curious eyes. In September the vigilantes paraded through the principal streets. Eight thousand as brave men as ever stepped together, who had rooted villainy and murder in their stronghold, and made California inhabitable. There were cavalry, infantry, artillery—every branch of the service—and they marched proudly, as indeed they had good cause to do. Then they disbanded, each man settling down quietly to his work. Taxes came down: there was the most perfect security to life and property, and for two long decades San Francisco was noted as a quiet city.

W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

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A. B. ARMSTRONG,

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LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

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Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERROTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Skin Hall Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

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Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport At the Wright House July 13th and 14th, 1880.

WE BLOW FOR YOUR MAN!

—THE—

SMETHPORT CORNET BAND

Is prepared to furnish music for

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PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c.

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FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

OF ALL KINDS,

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any ENGLISH or DEALERS Prices.

I Will sustain the 'ROCKFORD'

Against the world for time and money

All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

Main St. SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. COLLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

J. C. HAMLIN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

NEW TIN SHOP.

I have rented the Tin Shop formerly occupied by M. A. Sprague, Smethport, Pa., and will keep constantly on hand a first class assortment of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Job work a specialty. All work warranted first class. Give me a call. D. TUCKER.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., June 3, 1880.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HENRY GREEN, of Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce WALLACE W. BROWN, of Bradford City, as a candidate for the office of Member of Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.

STATE SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of Col. J. A. EGE, of Bradford City, as a candidate for the office of State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

J. C. STURGEON, of Bradford, will be a Candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the County and Senatorial Conventions.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention will meet at Smethport, on Tuesday, June 29, at 2 p. m. for the nomination of candidates to be supported for Member of Congress, State Senator, and County Treasurer, at the next election.

Republicans, and all who will cooperate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to meet at their respective polling places Saturday evening, June 26, between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. to choose two delegates from each township, borough and ward to represent them in the Convention.

H. F. BARBOUR, Chairman.
M. A. SPRAGUE, Sec'y.

THE RESULT AT CHICAGO.

Ever since last Wednesday the telegraphic dispatches have been, and still are, telling the story of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and ever since Thursday night an impatient people have been waiting, with bated breath, for the announcement of a Presidential candidate. The first day was spent in preliminary organization; the second in the selection of permanent officers and the appointment of the necessary committees; the third, in receiving reports which were ready and in waiting for those which were not; and the fourth in disposing of unfinished business, and in making preparations for the long-delayed but inevitable balloting. At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, all the preliminary work was accomplished, and the Convention took a recess until seven, with the understanding that when it reassembled, it should immediately enter upon the duty of selecting a candidate for the Presidency.

Shortly after it reconvened, the roll of States was called, and Mr. Joy, of Michigan, moved the nomination of James G. Blaine, of Maine. His speech, which was expected to electrify the vast audience and take the Convention by storm, somehow failed in its purpose, and although the name of Mr. Blaine was enthusiastically cheered, as it certainly ought to have been, the remarks of Mr. Joy were a cause of serious disappointment to his friends. Mr. Pixley, of California, seconded the nomination, and his speech met with a more flattering reception than that of Mr. Joy.

The crowning event of the season was the presentation of the name of General Ulysses S. Grant by Senator Conkling, of New York. It was a grand and magnificent effort from the beginning to the close, and the Convention was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm. For full fifteen minutes after he closed the cheering continued, being taken up and repeated again and again on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, in a beautiful and eloquent speech, seconded the nomination of Grant, and the demonstrations of applause broke out afresh.

Mr. E. F. Drake, of Minnesota, presented the name of Senator Windom, of that State, referring in eulogistic terms to his great ability, his unsullied record, and his long experience in governmental affairs. His speech was briefly cheered, but no one seconded the nomination of Mr. Windom.

General Garfield, of Ohio, always able, eloquent and earnest, nominated John Sherman, and his motion was seconded by Elliot, of South Carolina. The name of Mr. Sherman was also enthusiastically received.

Mr. Billings, of West Virginia, nominated Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and his name was greeted with three hearty cheers. Mr. Sanford, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination.

In like manner, Mr. J. B. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, moved the nomination of Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and at 11:36 p.m., Mr. Brandigee, of Connecticut, seconded Mr. Washburne's nomination.

This ended the list of prominent candidates, and at 11:47 p.m., in view of the near approach of Sunday, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Many thousands of people were doubtless greatly disappointed at this unexpected and unsatisfactory termination of Saturday's session of the Convention. A ballot, at least, if not a nomination, was confidently expected.

On Monday morning a ballot was finally reached. The votes showed that the Grant column was firm, never falling below 303, and occasionally rising to 308 and 309. The vote for Blaine stood at from 269 to 285, while the vote for the other candidates was more fluctuating and uncertain. On the second ballot, Garfield loomed up as a "dark horse" with one vote, and on the sixth ballot he received two. After that he came and went, but made no progress to speak of. On the tenth ballot, Hayes secured one vote, while on the thirteenth, McCreary also came to the front with one. These stray ballots seemed to make the situation all the more interesting, for who could tell that the greatest would not eventually be the least, and the least the greatest? Finally, at the close of the eighteenth ballot, the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock.

The Convention re-convened at 7 o'clock and proceeded to business. After completing the twenty-eighth ballot, at about 11 o'clock p.m., an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Upon assembling on Tuesday balloting was commenced, and kept up until a nomination was finally made on the 36th ballot, the vote standing: Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 5; Garfield, 399. On motion of Mr. Conkling the nomination was made unanimous. The names of Messrs. Alcorn, Davis, Maynard, Bruce, Settle, Woodford, Washburne, Jewell, and Chester A. Arthur were then presented for Vice President and on the first ballot Mr. Arthur was nominated. Thus ended the most memorable political convention ever held in this country. The candidates are in every way worthy the support of the Republican party. All factions will now be united, and with harmony in the ranks Garfield and Arthur cannot be defeated.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

By announcement under the editorial head it will be seen that Hon. W. W. Brown, of Bradford, will be a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from the sixteenth district, subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention. That McKean county is entitled to the member at this time it seems to us the other counties in the district must concede, if anything bordering upon fairness is admitted, for as yet a candidate for that office has never been selected from it since its organization. The county has grown to be one of the most important ones in the State and it is but simple justice to its importance, wealth and population that the claims presented should be recognised at this time.

Mr. Brown's experience in the State Legislature has peculiarly fitted him for the position to which he now aspires. He was a member of that body from 1872 until 1876, and his record while serving in the capacity of Representative was above reproach. He was raised in this district and has spent most of his life here—in fact he has always lived here, with the exception of nine year's residence in Erie county, this State—so the cry of "carpet-bagger" cannot be raised against him. We do not in any way wish to influence the Convention in behalf of Mr. Brown or any other aspirant for position, as we believe it will act wisely in the matter of making nominations, but we certainly think if it decides to make him the candidate for the office of member of Congress he will serve the district faithfully and well. He has the ability, force and decision to make himself felt, and if elected will look well to the interests of his constituents.

STATE SENATOR.

At the head of the first column will be found the announcement of Col. J. A. Ege, of Bradford, for the office of State Senator. Col. Ege is not only a man of ability but one whose republicanism was never called in question. The Bradford Sunday *News*, an independent paper, in speaking of his candidacy pays him the following flattering notice. By it our readers may know in what esteem he is held by his acquaintances at Bradford:

Col. J. A. Ege, of this city, formally announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator. The party could go farther and fare much worse. It is high time that our district was represented at Harrisburg by just such men as Col. Ege. A practical, shrewd, wide awake business man like him is worth a regiment of political strikers. If the Republicans nominate him, and their opponents can find a candidate equally good, a new era in the politics of this district will be inaugurated.

Since the above was in type we are requested also to announce J. C. Sturgeon for the same office. Mr. Sturgeon is a prominent lawyer of Bradford and in every way competent to fill the office of State Senator. He is a man of ability and if nominated and elected will no doubt discharge the duties of this important position with credit to himself and his constituency.

In this issue of the MINER will be found a letter from Hon. John L. Mitchell, member of Congress from this district, to the Tioga *Agitator* declining a renomination. It is now in order for McKean County to present its claims for an office which has never been given it.

Everyone who remembers the Presidential nomination four years ago will recognize the fact that Garfield's nomination is received with much greater satisfaction by Republicans than Hayes's nomination was. Hayes was then recognized as an inoffensive good man and fair candidate. Garfield is recognized as an aggressive, strong man, a great statesman, and an admirable leader. The enthusiasm is general.

The Republican and Independent press everywhere greet Garfield's nomination as an excellent one, and many papers declare it the very best that could have been made, and declare the man "an ideal candidate." Even the Chicago *Times* admits its excellence, and the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls it an "inspiration" and finds in it salvation for the Republican party. 'Tis well.

Greenbackism was born in Ohio. The rag baby was cradled and carefully nursed in that State. We are told that the "Ohio idea" would in time control the government of this country. Well time has passed, and instead of the Greenback doctrine being prevalent, the nation, somehow has lost sight of the "Ohio Idea," and the Buckeye State showed its utter disregard of the rag baby when the Greenback Convention met and nine delegates answered to the roll call. Only nine. No comments.

MR. MITCHELL DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

HIS OPINION OF THE OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE—THE KIND OF MAN TO FILL IT.

To the Editor of the Agitator.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1880.

It is expected by some that I will be a candidate for Congress this year, and in view of this fact it is proper for me to say publicly that I am not a candidate for a renomination.

I have been trusted and honored by the people beyond the measure of my ability to serve them as I would or as they deserve. For the many expressions of their confidence my gratitude is profound.

In return I have simply endeavored to be industrious and faithful in the discharge of public duties. Beyond this I make no claim and desire no credit. I make no pretense to genius, and have now no ambition to display it if I had it.

After some years of public life, I have been translated from that rosy atmosphere of political youth which loses its charm with its novelty. I have learned that the public service is a science which, to be acquired, must be long and laboriously studied, and an art which, to be skillfully applied, must be long practiced. Hence I am sensible of many shortcomings. What skill I may have acquired in this behalf is of small account to me in private life, but I cannot transfer it to my successor.

To avoid this waste in future, so far as possible, I can only urge the selection of a successor worthy of long continuance in the public service, with the hope that he may be retained long enough to make him more useful than any man can be without such experience. Neither local ambition nor personal preference should be permitted to interfere with the tenure of such a man, so long as he remains faithful and efficient in office. To make him such, he should possess intellectual force, great capacity and love for work, and physical health and strength to endure it, good habits, strict integrity, manly independence of opinion and courage of action, intimate knowledge of the common people and their wants and a hearty devotion to their service. Such a man, with reasonable prospect of continuance in office, would be serviceable from the first, and after some years' experience would honor his district and adorn the Nation's history.

If, in addition, he possessed sufficient estate to be free of all anxiety for current expenses and a competency in old age, he would be better able to devote all his energies to his public duties. The salary now paid is sufficient, if there could be any reasonable certainty of tenure without the necessity of paying heavy election expenses. But these, with those necessarily incident to the office, and family expenses, leave very little of the salary as a compensation for time and labor, and practically nothing for support in after life.

If truly devoted to his work, a member of Congress can find no time for private business. His vacations must be wholly given to study. He is never without work for a rainy day or a dark night. The vast field of political science lies ever open before him, and to succeed well he must never tire of exploring it. Such at least is my view, and I have acted upon it, beginning at Harrisburg nine years ago. It is not a paying business, except in the knowledge acquired. It is, however, the most inspiring of all professions, if it were free from electioneering scrambles and factious squabbles within one's own party. It is not agreeable to decide between friends, knowing that one, with all his followers, will berate you; or to be blamed for doing what somebody else does, and for not doing what you cannot do. I think an alternate member of Congress, whose duty it should be to attend to all such work and to take all blame for it, would be a most desirable improvement in organic politics. He could see to garden seeds, pensions and public documents at the same time. He would soon have enemies enough, if you add applications for appointments, to keep him in office for life out of pure spite.

I desire to have the district well represented. It cannot be unless we extend our customary term of service. Possibly I could interrupt that custom if a candidate; but I would prefer to give this advice and forego even a certainty of continuance here for several terms. Four years ago I desired and intended to go back to my profession. I did not ask nor expect a nomination to Congress. It is more difficult for me to get back to that work now, but it would be still more so later. I am nearly forty-two years of age. I have private duties which deserve my attention. The office is one of great importance, and should be one of great dignity and honor. It is belittled and disgraced by scrambling for it. I think too much of it to get it in that way. I know something of its benefits and its burdens, and have no desire to lay claim to it by asking a nomination. Very respectfully yours.

JOHN L. MITCHELL.

The "Association of One-Legged and One-Armed Soldiers and Sailors," who lately sent a delegation to Washington to urge the passage of an amended pension law, were received with consideration, and the Committee of the House before whom they appeared accepted the graduated scale of pensions which was submitted. This scale is embodied in the bill now pending, the passage of which would be but a simple act of justice. It proposes to grade pensions to the disabled as follows: Loss of both legs or both arms, $72 per month; one arm and one leg, $72; a leg above the knee, or an arm above the elbow, $40; a leg below the knee, or an arm below the elbow, $32; total loss of the use of a leg or an arm, a rateable pension. This scale, it will be seen, provides for compensation according to the extent of the disability. The number of veteran soldiers and sailors who have struggled under great physical drawbacks to make a living for their families since the close of the war is steadily decreasing. Those who survive should be cared for by their country. A man who lost both legs in the war, or an arm, or a single leg, cannot resume his place in the ranks of the world's workers; he does not care to live on charity; a pension proportioned to his disability is his right. It is to be hoped that the well-considered bill now pending will pass during the present session of Congress.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Corresponent.

WASHINGTON, May 28,

You have of course seen that some of our prominent citizens determined not to be defrauded out of a boat-race by the disgraceful *fiasco* of last week immediately raised a purse of $2,000 to be rowed for on Wednesday last, by Hanlan and his old competitor Riley. The race came off as announced, and was, in sporting parlance, a "walk over" for the Canadian. It was so very one-sided that it was scarcely interesting. On Saturday evening last, the undersigned heard Riley say that there would not be more than a length between the boats at the finish; and, from the fact that when the two men last met the race was at first declared to be a tie, and afterwards given to the Saratogian, it was thought that this struggle could not fail to be close and exciting. But the event proved that the latter must have greatly underrated the powers of his antagonist.

Hanlan led from the start opposite observatory Hill, three-fourths of a mile down the river. Where your correspondent stood he was already a full length in front, and as he was continually widening the gap, it was seen that the contest was even then virtually decided. A half mile further down, he was seen to do as he did when rowing on the Tyne against the champion of England, and as he always does, when he has an easy victory before him. With one powerful stroke he gave his boat a tremendous impetus forward, and then ceased rowing altogether for an instant. This he repeated several times. He exchanged greetings with persons who cheered him from the different crafts along the course, and he waved his hand and smiled to his friends on the balcony of the Analostan clubhouse as he passed on his return. Here he had only about a mile to the finish with his competitor 50 lengths in the rear, but he spurted for a short distance, to show what he could do, and his boat seemed to fairly fly. He was about one-fourth of a mile ahead when he crossed the line, and could easily have been much more if he had put forth all his effort. As the matter now stands he is the finest oarsman who has ever been seen on the Potomac. It should be said in justice to Riley that one of his footbraces broke early in the race, which materially decreased his speed. The latter for his pluck and honesty and for the reason that he is a citizen of the U. S. had the sympathy of the community but sympathy is of no account in a contest with a man like Edward Hanlan.

Among the echoes of the huge swindle of last week are well-authenticated statements that Courtney's proceedings, beginning at Chautauqua and ending here were part of a carefully concocted scheme for accomplishing the double purpose of advertising on a vast scale, and defrauding the public out of large sums of money. That he was paid twelve or fifteen thousand dollars for his share in the dirty business by the Hop Bitters company there is little doubt and that Souls through his strikers and cool-buyers in the larger cities has realized $150,000 is equally well settled. Blaikie has thrown out hints of being in possession of startling information which he is not at liberty to make public at present. When he does speak, what is now only rumor, may become "official" information.

O. H. Browning is a citizen of Illinois, who was once a cabinet minister, but for whose eminent services neither administrations nor conventions have any further use. Having been laid on an upper shelf, so to speak, he feels lonely. He fears that his garments may become mildewed, and he finds stirring within him an impulse to go out into the political world and give himself an airing. David Davis is another citizen of Illinois, who was on the supreme bench, who is in the Senate, and who hopes that some turn in the tide may yet land him in the White House. The ex-Secretary has written a letter to the would-be President in which, after saying that "the voice of statesmanship is too often hushed," he requests opinions upon a variety of topics. The rotund David, in response thereto, has given his views in just such a series of paragraphs as any politician would contrive, who did not wish to commit himself to anything. In other words, his answer is the merest "flapdoodle." As, however, Browning furnished the occasion for putting such trash before the public it would seem but a fair recognition of his services, that he should be tendered a first-class foreign mission, in case, by any fortuitous circumstance, the longings of the robust Senator should ever be gratified.

The House treated the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright rather shabbily a few evenings ago. Among the hobbies which the erratic gentleman from the 12th district is fond of mounting is that of government loans to settlers on the public lands. He brought this impracticable proposition up at a recent night session, and made a long speech in its favor. Members listened good-naturedly, and the venerable Hendrick felt sure that he was creating a favorable impression, the more so, as his remarks contained many of those stereotyped phrases about the "burdens of the laboring classes," to which demagogues are so prone to resort. To the utter astonishment of the sage from the anthracite region, his pet measure was buried under an adverse vote of about four to one. He will find an abundance of time to prepare a new bill and write an appropriate speech thereon before the assemblying of the 47th Congress.

Will some one kindly explain why the President has taken no notice of commissioner Raum's open violation of the Springfield convention of the famous civil-service order issued three years ago, as a part of the settled policy of this administration? Is it because the commissioner has only been following the example of his chief, and that a reproof to Mr. Raum would be a rebuke to Mr. Sherman? or is it, that the truth has at last penetrated into the Executive brain that a man is no less a citizen because of being the incumbent of an office? Has the elevation of Mr. Cornell to the highest position in the Empire state, after having been made a victim under the operation of the aforesaid order, convinced the President and his visionary advisers of the Schurz school that the people have a contempt for any theory or principle which compels a man to put a seal upon his lips, and fetters upon his limbs?

A Mr. Morris disbursing clerk of the congressional library went to the Treasury this morning to procure the funds for his monthly payments. He presented a check for $3,600 and received $700 in specie and $2,700 in notes. The latter he tied up in a piece of brown paper. A few minutes later while in a street car on Pennsylvania Avenue, he noticed that the package of greenbacks seemed suspiciously light. Upon examination he found that in some inexplicable manner the bundle of notes had been taken from him, and a brown paper parcel very similar in appearance, but containing only a lot of twine had been substituted. Up to the present writing the manner in which this adroit theft was managed is all a mystery.

HAL.

The nomination of Garfield puts an end to all talk of a split and an Independent Republican Convention to nominate another candidate. The St. Louis Independents who have this matter in charge telegraph their gratification to Garfield himself, and will work for his election.

One of Brigham Young's daughters, who was expelled from the church because she sued some of the Saints for money she alleges they misappropriated out of her father's estate, evidently does not venerate her deceased parent. Upon being entreated to return she said: "My father, prophet though you call him, broke many a woman's heart. If it was required of me to break as many hearts and ruin as many women as my father did, I should go to perdition before I would go back into the church. A religion which breaks women's hearts and ruins them is of the devil. That's what Mormonism does. Don't talk to me of my father!"

Cancers Cured.

At Crane's Cancer Infirmary, Addison, New York.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS cured of this much dreaded disease, who came from various parts of the world, are now living witnesses of their wonderful skill in rescuing them from a terrible and untimely death. Ministers and the poor treated free. Write for a circular giving the full particulars. Address DR. GEORGE CRANE, Addison, N. Y.—18-87

Pensions.

Applications for pensions must be made before the 1st of July next. Otherwise the pensions will commence at the filing instead of the date of the discharge.

O. H. WHEELER,
Attorney and Pension Agent.

Bradford House, Bradford, April, 1880. 25-3m.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, April 5, 1880, at 4 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL.—Leaves Larrabee 11.35 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.43; Cory's, 11.44; Farmers Valley, 11.53; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20; Colegrove, 12.23; Hamlin, 12.27; Wernwag, 12.45; Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 5.25 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 5.35; Cory's 5.36; Farmers Valley 5.50; Smethport 6.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 9.00 a.m., Arriving at Frisbee 9.10; Cory's 9.13; Farmers Valley 9.25; Smethport 9.45.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.50 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 3.58; Cory's 4.00; Farmers Valley 4.12; Smethport 4.35; Crosby 4.42; Colegrove 4.44; Hamlin 4.48; Wernwag 5.08; Clermont 5.20.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 3.45 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.53; Cory's 3.55; Farmers Valley 4.01; Smethport 4.23, Crosby 4.29; Colegrove 4.41; Hamlin 4.49; Wernwag 5.10; Clermont 5.30.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.40 a.m. arriving at Wernwag at 5.59; Hamlin 6.09; Colegrove 6.12; Crosby 6.26; Smethport 6.22, Farmers Valley 6.35; Cory's 6.47; Frisbee 6.50; Larrabee 7.00.

MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.32 p. m., arriving at Wernwag 1.34; Hamlin 1.37; Colegrove 1.39, Crosby 1.56; Smethport, 2.15, Farmers Valley 2.25, Cory's 2.35; Frisbee 2.38, Larrabee 2.44.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 9.—Leaves Smethport, 9.00 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.13 Cory's 9.25, Frisbee 9.30; Larrabee 9.35.

LOCAL AND ACCOM., No. 15.—Leave Smethport 5.10 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 5.23, Cory's 5.35; Frisbee 5.38; Larrabee 5.44.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.40 p.m., arriving at Wernwag at 5.55, Hamlin 6.07, Colegrove 6.10, Crosby 6.18, Smethport 6.33, Farmers Valley 6.47, Cory's 6.57, Frisbee 6.59, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y Time Table went into effect Sunday, April 4, 1880:

SOUTH.

MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 8 a. m. arriving at Olean 10.48 a. m., Larrabee 11.32, Emporium 12.50 p. m., connecting at Olean for Bradford and at Emporium with Phila. & Erie R. R for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia; Baltimore and the South.

PHILADA. EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo 2.00 p. m. arriving at Olean 4.28, Larrabee 5.12, Emporium 6.40 p. m., connecting at Olean for Bradford and at Emporium with Phila. & Erie R. R for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia; Baltimore and the South.

ARCADE LOCAL.—Leave Buffalo 6 p.m. arriving at Arcade at 7.32 p.m.

NORTH.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Leaves Emporium at 5.55, arriving at Larrabee 7.16 Eldred 7.25, Olean 7.58, Buffalo 11 a. m., making direct connections at Eldred and Olean with trains to and from Bradford.

MAIL.—Leaves Emporium 1.30 p. m. arriving at Larrabee 2.57, Eldred 3.10, Olean 3.52, Buffalo 7.30 p. m. Trains from Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South make direct connection with this train at Emporium, for Bradford and other points in the new oil country; also for Buffalo. Trains on the Kendall & Eldred R. R. at Eldred and trains at Olean, Bradford & Warren R'y at Olean make direct connection with the above train for Buffalo.

ARCADE LOCAL.—Leave Arcade at 6.40, arriving at Buffalo at 8.12 a. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 9th, 1879, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	.....	11.55 p.m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a.m.
"	"	Emporium	1 15 p.m.
"	"	St. Mary's	2 11 p.m.
"	"	Kane	3 50 p.m.
arr. at	Erie		7 55 p.m.

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	.....	11.30 a.m
"	"	Kane	4 00 p.m.
"	"	St. Mary's	5 21 p.m.
"	"	Emporium	6 25 p.m.
"	"	Renovo	8 40 p.m.
arr. at	Philadelphia		7 00 a.m.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the NEW BOOK, FARMING FOR PROFIT TELLS HOW TO Cultivate all the Farm Crops to the Best Advantage; Breed, Feed and Cure the Stock; Grow Fruits; Manage Farm Business; Make Home Pleasant, and MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM. Every Farmer should have a copy. 1,000 Pages. 140 Illustrations. Send for circulars and terms. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE. PAYING EMPLOYMENT For Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, and others in every county, to $10 per month. Send for circulars and terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED To good established House, active, intelligent Men to Canvass in the country and villages for a staple article. Liberal commission. An EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Something unheard of before. Previous experience unnecessary. A rare chance for teachers, young men, Farmers' sons and Mechanics. Send for full particulars, enclosing stamp, and secure territory. Address P. O. Box 818, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG The Leading CLOTHIERS In this County. Large and complete assortment in their line always on hand. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. A Specialty. SAVE YOUR MONEY and buy your outfits there. Those preferring garments made to order can be accommodated. First-class fits guaranteed. BEST GOODS For the Least Money. No. 30, Main Street, Eldred, McKean Co., Penn'a.

HARDWARE At the BRICK STORE, Cor. Main and Fulton Streets. CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND The best stock of STOVES, RANGES AND TINWARE. The best stock of NAILS, IRON AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE. The best stock of OILS VARNISHES AND WHITE LEAD. The best stock of LAMPS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. The best stock of WOODEN WARE, BROOMS AND GLASS. SILVER AND PLATED WARE A Specialty. REMEMBER—I can't call on you individually, take your orders and then send for the goods, But I CARRY A STOCK for the benefit of my customers, and I will not be undersold for cash. M. A. SPRAGUE.

Specht & Sasse, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS, Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

HENDERSON'S SEEDS PLANTS Sent free to all who apply by letter, enclosing stamp for postage. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to send for Particulars of our NEW BOOK, 5,000 CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE, also for the Handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Published. Exclusive Territory. Extra Terms to Experienced Agents. FORBES & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. CASH PREMIUMS

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH. PERFECTION of Discovery and Invention. Send for Circular. Address, Prof. WM. HUNTINGTON, Washington, D. C. Mention this paper. Refer to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Ex-Vice President U. S. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Minister to England. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, M. C. New York Christian Advocate, Methodist, Boston Journal, and Congregationalist, all of whom have written in the highest terms. The Deaf should send for PROF. HUNTINGTON'S Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet containing testimonials. Address Dr. Nos. 205 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

PROVERBS. "For striking spells, fits, dizziness, nervousness, Night Sweats and Low Spirits, Hop Bitters is the way on Hop Bitters." "Proof sure, brewers and sure Hop Bitters, and you will be a happy, healthy and happy." "Ladies, do you want to be healthy, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters." "The greatest appetizer, tonic, nerve and liver regulator—Hop Bitters." "Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Mothers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily." "Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance." "Many stomach, kidney and liver complaints cured with a few doses." Send for pamphlet. Hop Bitters Co., Rochester, N. Y. Circular.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK ENGLISH REMEDY, an unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING. Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE COMPANY, Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. v17n24-1y

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

AGENTS Send for Circulars and proof of sales of 250 a month made selling our New Books, Golden Thoughts on Mother Home and Heaven, in prose and poetry by 300 best Authors. Elegantly Illustrated. Pleases everybody. $2.75, also 6,000 Curiosities of the Bible, $1.75. A single canvasser has actually sold over 7,000 copies. Monk's Authorized Sermons, $4.00. Mailed on receipt of price. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 805, Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING & GIFFORD Main St., Smethport, Pa.

HAVE OPENED to the Public the largest and best Selected Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever offered to the People of McKean County.

THEY WILL TAKE POTATOES, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, DRIED APPLES, Berries and Cherries, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, LARD, WOOL, LOGS, BARK, SHINGLES, And Old Rubber Boots IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL. BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, VALISES READY-MADE CLOTHING

And every kind of goods used by FARMERS, LUMBERMEN and BUSINESS MEN.

Hand-Made BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. THE PUZZLE SOLVED.

35 cents Will buy One Pair MEN'S SLIPS.	50 cents Will buy CHILDREN'S SHOES.	$1.00 Will buy a Good pair of CHILDREN'S SHOES.	$1.25 Will buy Ladies' WALKING SHOES
$1.50 Will buy a VERY NICE ONE.	$2.00 Will buy KID SHOES.	$2.50 Will buy a No. 1 PEBLE GOAT SHOE.	$3.00 Will buy a FRENCH KID SHOE.
$4.00 Will buy a BETTER ONE.	$2.50 Will buy MEN'S BOOTS.	$5.00 Will buy a Good Pair of Sewed BOOTS.	$2.10 Will buy the Best FLOUR.
Timothy And Clover Seed At Low Prices.	Canned GOODS of ALL KINDS.	Tobaccos and Cigars AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.	—AT— J. P. WENDEL'S Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

The above is the only Correct Solution thus far given.

J. P. WENDEL'S Is the only Genuine Grocery and Provision House In SMETHPORT, PA.

MILK! MILK! MILK! The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are fully completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a NEW MILK ROUTE! Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk. At 5 Cents a Quart until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Ramer. Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 26, 1880-tf.

—AT— A. H. PIERCE'S RESTAURANT and BILLIARD PARLOR, SMETHPORT, PA. Main St.

WHY DO YOU Go away from home to BUY HARNESS GOODS when you can get BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME. LOOK AT THESE PRICES: Single Harness, - $12 and upwards. Double Harness, - $25 and upwards. These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather. CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers. I. S. GLEASON Smethport, Pa. April 21, 1879.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague

L. W. MASON is receiving small invoices of HARDWARE Every day which he is selling Low for Cash.

A small and well selected stock of

Stoves and Ranges

At MASON'S.

I keep the Celebrated **BRUNSWICK OIL STOVE** Guaranteed to work perfectly.

SPECIAL PRICES on TINWARE, and on all kinds of Job Work, having had many Years experience in the business, and doing my own work, I am prepared to give the

LOWEST PRICES

on any kind of work pertaining to my Business.

In case of absence of both myself and clerk I have arranged a place under the door where Customers can shove their money.

L. W. MASON.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., June 3, 1880.

E. H. BARD, Editor and Proprietor.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Dr. B. F. Lewis will be at the Wright House on the 14th inst., and remain during the entire week.

—For the Cortland Buggies and Wagons enquire of Wm. Haskill.

—Pigeons are reported quite plentiful and the boy with his gun is slaying them without mercy.

—O. D. Gallup has what he considers the best milk cooling arrangement in existence.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—The Bradford papers speak in high terms of Hon. H. W. William's effort at Bradford on Decoration Day, he being the orator on that ocasion.

—For fine all silk ribbons go to Haskill's.

—Those who have not already secured tomato plants for setting will do well to order them from the Larrabee Greenhouse at once. We know from personal observation that very fine and thrifty plants may be procured there.

—Dress goods and Trimmings of all kinds at Haskill's.

—Five hundred and seventy-six oil rigs were destroyed by fire in the Northern Field during the month of May, just closed, together with four iron tanks and a large of number of wooden ones, containing over 200,000 barrels of oil.

—Don't forget to look at those new trimming silks at Haskill's.

—The nicest line of fans at Haskill's.

—The work of excavating for the foundation of W. D. Gallup's proposed new brick store is going rapidly forward. Mr. Hogan has the contract of building it.

—If you want to buy tobacco and cigars at bottom prices, go to Reilly's where the sale of these articles are made a specialty. tf.

—The family of W. F. Peck are now occupying the residence of Mr. Barbour, on King street. The latter with his family went to Bradford on Monday morning where they will hereafter be permanently located. Their many friends on this side of the hill wish them continued success and happiness in their new home.

—If you want a good fitting suit of clothes get them made to order at Joseph & Dornberg's, Eldred. 20-tf

—Miss Martha Barbour who has been spending several months in this borough, a portion of which time having been a teacher in the public schools, left for her home in Horseheads, N. Y., on Monday morning. Miss Barbour is a lady of real worth and made many warm friends during her stay among us.

—Ladies all silk lace netts, Lisle Gloves, kid gloves, &c., &c., at Haskill's.

—The Abbey store on Main street is nearly completed and is a fine looking building. Mr. Abbey has graded up in front very nicely and the first one in town to build a sidewalk up to the established grade. We hope this will serve as a patern for all others to work up to.

—Black silk and other laces at Haskill's.

—District Attorney Smith for his vigorous opposition to certain parties who are applicants for license, has been somewhat criticised, but it must in justice be stated, that he only attacks those whose record is dubious or notoriously bad.—*Era.*

—Butter tubs and firkins at Wendel's grocery store.

—To make up for not issuing a paper last week—or rather for being about a week late with the issue—we propose to give our readers a semi-weekly this week. That "avalanche of job work" was too much for us, but we are caught up again and propose to be on time hereafter if it is possible.

—At J.P. Wendel's you can buy the best flour for the *least* money.

—The stone foundation of the Court House is very nearly completed. Only one course more—the water table—remains to be laid and it will soon be finished. It is a substantial looking wall, and no doubt capable of bearing the great weight that will be placed upon it.

—Fans, fans. A nice line at Haskill's.

—D. C. Young was in town a few days since, his face beaming all over with smiles. Upon inquiry as to the cause of his unusually good nature we learned that a young lady of tender age had just taken up her abode in his family. Clint says she is a daisy, and just like Mrs. Livermore for all the world—the only difference being that Mrs. Livermore takes the rostrum and the baby takes the nostrum.

—J. P. Wendel has just received a large assortment of smoking, plug and fine cut tobaccos, and a fine lot of cigars. Call and be convinced.

—Miss Libbie Cheoworth, of Holland, Erie Co, has begun suit against the Rev. S. A. Burnes, who labored in this village last winter, for defamation of her character, and abusing her in the pulpit; she having smiled audibly in church at the mistake of an evangelist who was holding forth at that time. There is much excitement in the town.—Catt. *Union.*

—Haskill keeps Black silk fringe.

—Go to A. B. Armstrong's for Mrs Freeman's *New National Dyes.* For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price 15 cents. tf.

—Hon. B. D. Hamlin is having his dwelling roofed with tin. L. W. Mason is putting it on.

—An excursion train run over the B. B. & K. road on Monday between Bradford and Rew. Regular trains will be run between these points hereafter. It is expected the road will be completed to Smethport by the first of August.

—Nobby hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c., at Joseph and Dornberg's, Eldred. 20-tf

—Seth Gifford is building a 36x40 foot barn for Sheriff Sartwell on the other side of the creek, near the Frank Richmond farm. The frame was raised on the 8th, and will be finished in season to envelop George's crops.

—John Forrest has commenced grading the lot recently purchased of John Mullin, preparatory to building a dwelling thereon. It is one of the most desirable locations in the borough, and Mr. Forrest may well congratulate himself upon becoming the possessor of so valuable a property.

—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., an old resident of Annin Creek named James H. Knapp, made an attempt to take his life by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He has shown symptoms of insanity for the past year or two, but of late was considered all right. He cut an ugly gash in his throat and bled profusely, but was living at last reports.

—The Odd Fellows held a pic-nic at Clermont on Monday, and those who attended report a splendid time. If proper notice had been given no doubt a goodly number from this place would have been present. However, we are glad they had a good time.

—A car load of window sash, doors and blinds just received at Mason's.

—Those who feel themselves aggrieved by the assessments and wish to appeal from them will do well to remember the date as published in another column.

—An exchange truthfully remarks:—"When a boy begins to feel that he isn't treated altogether right at home, or that he is a burden to the family, and decides to run away and get rich and come home with a big gold fop-chain dangling from his vest, nothing will cool him down like indulging him a little, and let him try his chances among strangers for a few weeks. He won't have to starve more than a week or two before he is ready to come home a wiser boy, and resign himself to his fate."

—Denver Rowe, a lad about fourteen years old, a son of James F. Rowe, was drowned in the river near Andrew Fortner's on Sunday last. It appears that Denver, in company with a boy about his own age, were wading in the river, when young Rowe waded in where the water was deep, and being unable to swim was drowned before his companion could render him any assistance. Funeral services were held at the Union Church in this village on Tuesday last. —*Port Allegany Reporter.*

—Buy your boots and shoes at Wendel's. He has just received another new assortment.

—The Bradford *Star* says that $30 was paid on Saturday by the Smethport people for dispatches from the Convention and they only received one on that evening and that simply announced an adjournment until Monday. We are sure our neighbors would not intentionally misrepresent facts, but it was certainly misinformed regarding this matter. Only $15 was paid the operator and that sum was given him on Wednesday previous. We read several dispatches on Saturday evening as well as previous to that time, and the operator in this matter acted honorably. We speak of it simply to bear out the principle of "giving the devil his due," and as a matter of justice.

—Joseph & Dornberg, of Eldred, are the leading merchant tailors of the county. tf

—We have what we consider reliable information that English, the Caledonia murderer, spent two nights last week on a branch of the lower Sinnemahoning. He was well armed, had plenty of money, and was not at all backward in talking of the murder. He also showed the scar on his leg where the ball grazed when he was shot at as he was escaping from the scene of the murder. English stated that he had slept out but a single night, and said he would never be taken alive. When he left he stated he was going to Kettle Creek. English is well known both on the Sinnemahoning and on Kettle Creek, and either he was on the Sinnemahoning last week, or he has friends there who are endeavoring to shield him by putting officers on the wrong scent. There is a heavy reward for the apprehension of English.—*Potter Journal.*

—Buy your groceries and provisions at J. P. Wendel's where such goods are made a specialty. His prices are lower than those who deal in a little of every thing.

—Mr. H. F. Barbour, for several years editor and proprietor of this paper, has secured a controlling interest in the Bradford Evening *Star* and has assumed the editorial management of that sprightly luminary. We have always felt a general interest in the paper, but now we feel a personal interest in the success of both the *Star* and its proprietors. Mr. Barbour is well and favorably known in the county as a first-class newspaper man and a most painstaking and able editor, and we feel certain that under his management the *Star* will attain a position of excellence second to no paper in the State. It will henceforth be Republican to the core, and should receive the encouragement and patronage of the party whose interests it will ably and fearlessly advocate. We see no reason why the *Star* should not succeed beyond expectation, and we heartily wish it and its esteemed editor every success which can possibly be showered upon them.

—Fresh fruits and vegetables received every day at J. P. Wendel's.

Dentistry.

I wish to inform my friends and patrons that I will be at the Wright House on Monday, June 14, and remain during the week. Those in need of dental services will find this a good time to call upon me. B. F. LEWIS.

A Challenge.

A picked four of the Jolly Ten Archers challenge the same number from the "unknowns" to shoot a match sometime next week,—80 arrows at 40 yards. *

Our Excuse.

We dislike to make apologies for being late with our paper, but occasionally circumstances arise which make it impossible to get out on time. Such is the case with this issue. On Tuesday morning copy for the printing of a paper book of large size was brought in and the peremptory demand given that it *must* be finished in a week, in order that proper service might be made. In order to do this work we had to delay the issuing of the paper, as the short time given for its completion demanded the assistance of all the help in the office. It is very seldom that anything of this kind occurs, and we feel certain that our patrons will kindly bear with us upon learning the situation of matters, at this time. It will not soon occur again unless unforeseen circumstances of like character arise.

Death of J. B. Taylor.

The announcement of the death of John B. Taylor on Friday, the 4th inst., was an unexpected event to most people. Although known to have been in poor health for a long time, he was not thought to be in a dangerous condition—no more so than he had been in many previous sicknesses. Mr. Taylor was sixty-six years of age and was considered one of the oldest residents of the place. He was in active business for many years and was well known in the county. Funeral services were held at the Baptist church on Sunday morning, a very large concourse of people being present on the occasion to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Off for the Penitentiary.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 8th, deputies T. L. and Geo. W. Sartwell and D. M. Wright started with six prisoners for the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny. The names and terms of imprisonment of each are given below:

Claude Rhodes—Larceny. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment for the term of twelve calendar months.

J. Goodnoe—Larceny. Sentenced for one year and six months, and pay a fine of $5 and cost.

Alonzo Barden—Larceny, Fined $1 and costs and sentenced for one year and nine months.

Daniel Cronin—Larceny. Sentenced to pay $5 and costs and undergo imprisonment for the term of two years.

George Martin—Larceny. To be imprisoned twelve calendar months and pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

William Nellis—Larceny. Sentenced for twelve calendar months and pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

County Convention.

In its proper place will be found the call for the County Convention, as well as for the caucuses for the selection of delegates which precede it. We are upon the eve of a most important election and it behooves the Republicans of this county to put in nomination only such men as all Republicans can unite upon and elect. The county is close and too much care cannot be taken in the selection of candidates whose records are above reproach, and whose characters cannot be penetrated by the poisoned arrows which will be hurled at them by their political opponents. A long time intervenes between the convention and the election, and if there are any weak points in the candidates they will be brought out, hence the necessity of making first class nominations. By the call it will be observed that the caucuses will be held on Saturday evening, June 26th, and the Convention on the Tuesday following, the 29th inst.

To the Public.

S. M. Lyman would anounce that he continues the manufacture of all kinds of custom Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the corner of Main and Union streets in J. P. Wendel's basement. Ladies and gents' fine boots and gaiters a speciality. Repering neatly and promptly done. I have some boots and gaiters of our make for sale. Call and see me.

I will also repair and adjust all kinds of sewing machines; all parts of sewing machines furnished on short notice. All work warranted.

Those indebted to me on book account will please call and settle the same immediately as I must close all book accounts at once. I need the money due.

S. M. LYMAN.

May 3, 1880.

How it Generally Happens.

We met the other day the reporter of a "society" paper. She assured us that the thirst of the public for names was something remarkable. The more names that filled the columns of a society paper the more entertaining it was considered. Her account of her quest for society information was not a little amusing, and showed a curious side of human nature. The scene is that of a brilliant party, all the remarkable dresses of which are to be described in the columns of the society paper. The following dialogue takes place. Reporter to showily-dressed Flora McFlimsy: "I would like to describe your dress. Will you allow me? I am the reporter of the Society News."

Flora—Oh, mercy, no; you must not do anything of the kind; mamma would dislike it so much.

Reporter, turning to go—Very well, it makes no difference.

Flora, hesitatingly—Dear me, did you really want to write about it?

Reporter—I had thought to make some mention of it, but it is not necessary.

Flora—How awfully odd it would be to stand up and have you look me all over, and then write about my dress. No, I am sure mamma would not like it.

Reporter bows turns to depart—Very well, just as you say.

Flora, hastening after the reporter—Come back and write about my dress if you want to. Ma won't care—anyway I can't help it if she does." It is thus that the public learn the important information that Miss Flora McFlimsy was at Mrs. Blank's brilliant ball and wore an elaborate dress, made so and so and trimmed so and so.

Millinery Goods.

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has just received a very large and well selected stock of millinery goods, which upon examination will be found to be one of the most complete ones ever brought to Smethport. Our lady friends who desire articles in this line of goods will do well to call early that they may make selections from the fresh arrival.

THE FOURTH AT SMETHPORT.

A GOOD TIME PROMISED.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., in pursuance of a previous call, the Committee appointed to make the final arrangements for inaugurating a celebration on the Fourth of July, met at the band room. After organizing by selecting D. Tucker, chairman, and B. S. Hoag, Secretary, the following arrangements were made:

It was agreed to have a grand street parade, the procession to form in front of the Court House square at 10 o'clock and move at 11 o'clock sharp, marching thro' the principal streets of the town and bringing up at Rogers' grove where the Declaration of Independence, orations and other exercises will take place after which a basket picnic will be held. At 3 o'clock a tub race, for a cash prize, will take place in Potato creek near the grove after which the crowd will assemble at the public square near the Academy building to witness the sack race, wheelbarrow race, foot race, climbing a greased pole, catching a greased pig, etc., which will take place at 4 o'clock. Liberal prizes will be given to the successful competitor in all the above races.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock a fantastic street parade will take place. A grand display of fireworks will take place in the evening.

In the evening the Kittredge Opera House will be dedicated by a grand social hop for the benefit of the Smethport Cornet Band. Everybody invited.

Frank N. Taylor was chosen marshal of the day.

A committee from the surrounding towns were chosen to co-operate and help make the celebration a success, as follows:

Hamlin township; Monroe Robinson, Wm. Fields and Geo. Barrett. Norwich township; Chas. Dickinson, Chas. Burdick and Wallace Brewer. Colegrove; Alfred Colegrove and John Heckman. Turtle Point; Thos. Cooney, J. W. Driscoll and Jas. Cremin. Farmer's Valley; Orson Corry, Eben Wright and Charles Beckwith. Alton; J. E. Butts, Jr., Mark Hardy and H L Aldrich. Clermont; J F Keating, John Quinliss and Harry Wilson. Port Allegany; S. W. Smith, Rev. O. J. Rose and George Fitch.

The following working committees were then appointed:

On vocal music; B. T. Downey.

On tub race; Riley Andrews.

On the other races; Nat Ramer, Frank Kerns and Fred Brownell.

On greased pig and pole; W. O. Congdon and G. C. Kidder.

On fireworks; Gilbert Lyman and G. C. Kidder.

On ice cream; Charles Lemmler.

On waiting on ladies to ascertain if they will take charge of fruit stands; W. F. Specht, H. Knapp, W. O. Hamlin and B. S. Hoag.

On printing; B. S. Hoag, M. L. Armstrong and B. L. Knapp.

The following committees were then appointed for the evening of the fourth:

Committee of Arrangements: M. A. Sprague, G. M. Smith and Stan. Townsend.

Reception Committee: D. Tucker, John Chadwick, Frank Ogilvie, and Jas. McGuire.

Floor Managers: Frank Richmond, H. C. Wilson and Washington Stark.

The Honorary Committee consists of the following gentlemen and their wives:

W. D. Gallup, R. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, Wm. Haskill, B. B. Hamlin Henry Hamlin, D. R. Hamlin, Robert H. Rose, C. S. King, Warley Gifford, E. Quackenbush, E H Bard, Clark Wilson, Dr. H. L. McCoy, S. V. Godden, B. A. McClure, David Sterrett, B. F. Wright, A. H. Pierce, Thos. King, M. H. Picard, C. L. Douglass, S. D. Freeman, M. D., Robert King, J. C. Backus, A. B. Armstrong, DeMont Haskill, C. K. Sartwell, Henry Sartwell, J C Hamlin, D. A. Easterbrook, B. L. Knapp, J. P. Wendel, L. W. Mason, C. F. Kittredge, S. J. Gifford, Freeman Chadwick, Chas. Walters, W. W. White, Henry Gallup, C. A. Burdick, D. L. Forsyth, Wm. Specht, C. Sasse, I. S. Gleason, Prof. Bartholomew, S. A. Gorton, T. A. Morrison, Frank Kerns, John Diegel, N. W. Abbey, William H. Grumbine, T. V. Powell, Clarence Powell, Frank Vickery, Wm. Ramer, E. F. Waller, Wallace Ostrander, G. M. Smith, C. Barrett, Henry Beaver, John Forest, W. F. Peck and H. L. Burlingame.

Notice.

All parties indebted to me are requested to call and settle without further notice. Moneys can be paid either to my clerk or Mr. C. V. Gillis, who has charge of my affairs in my absence.

W. T. CALLAR.

28-4w.

From Frisbee.

May 31, 1880.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Frisbee and Tuttle have just successfully completed their job of moving the machinery of the pump station, at Coryville to Rixford where it is being set up. This gives Coryville something of a lonely look. But as an offset to this, quite a large force of men are at work burying the Tide Water pipe lines. They are now at work on the south side of Potato Creek near Frisbee's mill.

T. R. Frisbee has just returned from Buffalo where he has been to purchase goods.

Mrs. Wm. Rice still lies very sick; she has been confined to her bed since the 1st of March.

A. J. Rice and sister, Mrs. Geo. Barlow, of Wisconsin, are visiting their numerous friends in this place. I need hardly say they are very gladly received after their long residence in Wisconsin.

OBSERVER.

Notice.

Parties desiring repairs for the Rawson Mowing Machine, must send in their orders early as I do not intend to sell machines, but will get repairs for those who have purchased machines of me. Also if any parties desire the Rawson Mower, will send for them and give the parties the machine at factory prices, with my percentage off. M. A. SPRAGUE.

26

A Sure Cure for Toothache.

Oh, the suffering caused by toothache. The inclination is to rush to the dentist and have the offending tooth extracted even at the risk of sadly marring the good looks. Dont do it! Go to the druggist instead and get Hamilton's Dental Toothache Drops. They will cure in one minute. Price per bottle, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Smethport, Pa.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA ROAD TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY—WONDERFUL WORK IN SEVENTY-FIVE DAYS—BRADFORD & SMETHPORT TO SHAKE HANDS SHORTLY.

[Bradford Era of the 4th inst.]

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company, having laid the last rail on its line to Bordell, and, being daily pressed for transportation, has determined, although reluctantly, to accede to the public demand by opening its road for business of all kinds on Monday morning next.

Of course no one will be surprised to learn that the equipment of the road is not to complete. It requires time to construct, equip and adjust the balances of a railroad. We venture to say, however, that no one will find fault from shortcomings of this character, because the promptness of the past becomes a good guarantee for the future. The equipment for this road—when completed—is second to none in the State, of its kind. Three of its engines are already on hand and others will soon follow. These are models of strength and beauty and are attracting considerable attention from railroad men. They may be seen daily climbing the face of the hill in full view of our expanding city. A number of elegantly constructed passenger coaches are soon to be added to the road's outfit, possessing all the advantages of recent improvements, which renders travel easy and luxurious. It should not be forgotten that but seventy-five days have passed since ground was broken for this enterprise. Such promptness deserves consideration from the public and, we have no doubt, will receive it. Then, too, a line to Bordell was at first only contemplated, while now Kinzua and Smethport are comprehended and within its grasp. A contract for the first division of the Smethport road has been awarded and, we are surprised on being informed, is now nearly ready for the rails. Before long we will have the pleasure of announcing to the public that Bradford and Smethport are joined together by iron bands—may they never be separated.

The division above referred to will extend the road to the south, through the Moody tract and Bingham estate to Warrant 2,262, passing in its southward course through Warrants 2,832, 2,839, 2,283, 2,280, 2,278, and into 2,262, thus affording the best advantages to those who would push the drill after the prolific gushers of the southern field.

From this point to Smethport, towards the east, via Blacksmith Run, will make a route at once feasible and accessible. August first is named as the day for the marriage of the cities. We wish them joy. "Here is to their health and their families." Any person wishing to examine this route can travel over no finer or more picturesque country in McKean county.

The view is splendid, embracing the whole Kendall and Tuna valleys, in which are located two hundred iron tanks, containing over four millions of barrels of oil, and, clustered as they are, form the only City of Iron Tanks in the world.

Attention is called to the time-table published in another column. The trains will start from the foot of Park Place until the extension of the road to the Union Depot, which is now being rapidly pushed to completion. It will be seen that trains leave Bradford for Bordell at 7 and 10:30 a. m.; also 3:15 p. m. Trains leave Bordell for Bradford at 6:30 a. m.; 1:30 and 6:15 p. m. each day until further orders. Thus the good work progresses in and around busy Bradford.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—Every man, woman and child is a convict under sentence of death. The warrant has been issued with the date left blank, and the manner of execution not settled. It may be on the gallows high, or in the battle's van. It may be in age, after we have drank to the dregs the bitter cup of earth's sorrow, or it may come like the lightning's flash when the heavens are serene in the heyday of youth, but the sentence is irrevocable and cannot be commuted. We differ from the convicted felon only, that our cell is larger, and his form of death has been decreed:

I Cannot Make Him Smile.

Well, we know what ails him. In his condition he couln't smile if his grandmother died and left him ten thousand dollars! His stomach is "all out of order." Liver doesn't act. Parmelee's Blood purifier will make him "all over now." Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Smethport, Pa.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—WARFLE.—At the residence of the bride's father, May 30th, by Rev. W. C. Wiltse, Mr. George Richards to Miss Cora A. Warfle, both of Hamlin Tp., Pa.

BUBBS—TUCKER.—At Smethport, June 2, 1880, by P. Ford, Esq., Mr. Albert Bubbs, of Emporium Pa., to Miss Ella S. Tucker, of Olean, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-46 sow13t.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF ALBERT BEEMAN, LATE OF Lafayette township, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for payment and those indebted thereto will please make immediate payment to

HARRIET A. BEEMAN, Executrix.

28-32.

Auditor's Report.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP.

Supervisor's Account. J. F. Anderson and F. J. Glatt, Supervisors.

Paid for labor	$1172 73
Paid for orders	370 34
Exonerations and uncollected	29 20
For tools	29 25
For printing and Counsel	23 00
Com. on collecting and discount on orders	104 08
	$1618 20
Received from Co. Com'r	$1266 00
" Order No. 1,	180 00
" From Aud. Big Level S. Road	9 84
Duplicates, 1878, 1879	317 34
	$1784 08
Balance due Township	$165 09

E. J. COLLINS, JAMES CAMPBELL, J. T. GRIFFITH, Auditors.

WM. HUBBARD, Clerk.

LEGAL.

Financial Statement

Of Lafayette township funds for the year ending April 13, 1880.

Settlement with J. F. P. Butts, Road Supervisor:

	Dr.	Cr.
To Seated Duplicate	$424 71	
Orders from Co. Commissioners	609 09	
By balance old account		$911 19
Exonerations		63 23
Vouchers		1,119 62
Balance due J. E. P. Butts	$283 25	
	$1,278 01	$1,278 01

A. Anderson, D. A. Butts, W. H. Wiggins, } Auditors.

Attest: M. H. Bermingham, Town Clerk.

Settlement with J. C. Welch and Owen Crowen, Poor Masters of Lafayette township, for the year ending March 13, 1880:

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance due old account	$ 99 07	
Seated duplicate	120 21	
Orders from Co. Com'rs	178 00	
Rec'd from road funds in settlement of debt due from O. C. Smith	48 71	
By exonerations		15 00
Services		20 00
Discount		10 00
Commissions		5 65
Vouchers		269 98
Balance due from Owen Crowen (Poor Master)	154 86	
	$445 00	$445 00

A. Anderson, D. A. Butts, W. H. Wiggins, } Auditors.

Attest: M. H. Bermingham, T. C. 27-30.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

TRI-ENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The Commissioners of McKean county will listen to appeals from the assessments as revised and equalized for the tri-ennial year 1880 at places and dates as follows:

At Bradford City for Bradford Township and Kendall borough June 21 and 22; for Bradford City June 23.

At Eldred for Ceres, Eldred and Otto townships and Duke Center borough June 24 and 25.

At Port Allegany for Liberty and Annin townships June 26.

At Kane for Wetmore and Hamilton townships June 28.

At Allen for Lafayette and Corydon townships June 29.

At Smethport for Smethport borough and Keating, Sergeant, Hamlin and Norwich townships June 30.

W. J. COLEGROVE, N. W. ABBEY, J. G. BOWEN, } Com'rs.

Attest: H. F. Barbour, Clerk.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

C. M. Colegrove, late Supervisor of Norwich Township, in account with said twp. for the year 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
To seated duplicate	$141 60	
To amount rec'd from J. Colegrove, (late supervisor)	270 00	
Orders rec'd from County Com'rs	230 00	
To bonds	300 00	
	$2930 70	
By amount of bills		$1,523 20
By exonerations		2 25
By amount of work		272 15
For cutting out trees		2 75
Discount on orders, ($750)		45 00
Attendance with Auditors		1 00
	$1846 30	
Balance due Township	183 71	
	$2030 70	

We the Auditors of Norwich Township, examined the account of C. M. Colegrove, late Supervisor of said twp., and found a balance due said twp. of one hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-one cents, which he paid over to his successor.

Given under our hands and seal this 12th day of April, A.D. 1880.

Attest: G. F. Beyer, T. C. } A. Kent, S. W. Evans, } Auditors.

J. B. Oviatt, late Supervisor of Norwich Township, in account with said twp. for the year 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount rec'd from W. W. Brewer, late Supervisor	$13 33	
To amount rec'd from C. M. Colegrove, Supervisor	288 97	
To seated duplicate	138 79	
	$740 29	
By work		$704 73
By exonerations		1 25
By amount of bills		55 43
		$761 41

We the Auditors of Norwich Township, examined the account of J. B. Oviatt, late Supervisor of said twp., and found a balance due J. B. Oviatt of two dollars and twenty-two cents.

Given under our hands and seal this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Attest: G. F. BEYER, T. C. } A. KENT, S. W. EVANS, Auditors. 28-32.

Financial Statement

AUDITORS OF HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. E. B. White, late Supervisor of Hamlin Township, for the year 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
To funds received	$345 41	
To seated duplicate	16 17	
By work and bills		325 44
Due town on settlement		5 97
By exonerations		25 20
Phillip Hafner, late Supervisor of Hamlin Township, for the year 1879.		
To funds received	$320 24	
To seated duplicate	71 24	
Due Hafner	3 73	
	Cr.	
By work and bills	230 24	
By exonerations	164 97	

We the Auditors of Hamlin Township, have examined the accounts of J. E. B White and Phillip Hafner, late Supervisors of Hamlin twp., and do find them as above stated.

C. E. BURLINGAME, J. F. GALLUP, Auditors.

Estrayed.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, at Howard Hill, the latter part of May, a sorrel horse with white strip in face and three white feet. The owner can have said horse by proving property and paying charges, otherwise the same will be sold in accordance with the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. JOHN H. NELSON.

Howard Hill, June 2, 1880.—3t-32.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
Amicable Scire Facias,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorney's Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—License,
Bond—Judgment,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in sur'ance's,
Bond for stay of exec'n's,
Blank motion,
Commissions,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale
Contract—Labor,
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with appl. Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Ft. Fa.,
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (8 kinds,)
Exemption,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (8 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Notice to copy of account,
Oath & bond for att'ys (writ
Petition for License,
Precipe,
Precipe for Summons,
Precipe & State's for just.
Precipe for Fi. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.,
Precipe for Summons in Ass'pt
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of Ju ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

Rent paid two and a quarter years buys one. Best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the World; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair for thirteen years. Prices $55, $67, $85, $94, $105, to $500 and upward. Also for easy payments, $5 a month or $6.25 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square) New York; 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fast-selling pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS AT WILLIAM HASKILL'S

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

We have not the largest store in Smethport, but we have the LARGEST and BEST stock of GOODS.

We Are Daily Purchasing New Goods, And

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

WE KEEP AND SELL CHEAP:

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS' AND YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES

THANKING OUR PATRONS for past favors, we shall strive to deserve a continuance of their patronage by fair and honorable dealing. Call and be convinced that we deal squarely by everybody.

William Haskill.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q. writes:—I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all.

J. B. Dickenson, Andover, N. Y., writes:—My little girl eight years old had three of her fingers mashed. So serious was the injury that it was supposed that her fingers must be amputated. Winding the fingers in cloths, we then applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil freely. Imagine our grateful surprise when, in less than five minutes, the child ceased crying, and made no subsequent complaint. We allowed the bandage to remain one week, occasionally saturating with the Oil, when, to our further surprise on removing them the fingers were almost entirely well.

E. H. Perkins, Creek Center, N. Y., writes:—I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil, and for many nights after retiring I had to sit up in bed, my suffering being intense; while the cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be saturated with perspiration. Two bottles of your Eclectric Oil effected a complete and perfect cure, and I cheerfully recommend it to all, as I know of no other medicine that will cure Asthma.

Robert Lubbeck, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes:—I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, both for myself and family for Dyptheria, with the very best results. I regard it as one of the very best remedies for this disease, and would use no other.

Pope & Bliss, Druggist, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes:—We have never sold any medicine that gives the satisfaction to the customer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. Price 50 cts and $1.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FRISBEE.

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready-made Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES WAY DOWN.

Thomas Frisbee.

Frisbee, May 15, 1880-6mos.

WOOL WANTED.

I will pay the highest market prices for either washed or unwashed wool delivered at Reilly's Cigar Store in Smethport. A fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres and flannels will also be given in exchange for wool.

A. REILLY.

Smethport, May 18, 1880-26-33.

Town Lots For Sale.

The subscriber offers a number of town lots for sale, located east of Nelson street and south of Water street.

W. Y. McDOY.

Smethport, May 10, 1880.

ANNIN CREEK CORNET BAND

WILL PLAY FOR

PICNICS,

PUBLIC MEETINGS, etc.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Address:

S. BUCKLEY, Leader.

May 17-6mos. ANNIN CREEK, PA.

LARRABEE GREENHOUSE

has more plants than ever, and finer.

TOMATO,

CELERY and

BEDDING,

AS WELL AS

HOUSE PLANTS

IN ABUNDANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Do Your Own Fishing.

Young and old as well, you'll never catch any of the golden fish that swim in the world's waters by standing with your hands in your pockets and watching another hold the pole. It is a thing that cannot be done. If you expect to fish, you will have to dig you own bait, put the tempting morsels on your own hook, throw in your own line, hold your own rod and closely watch for the nibbles. Seeing another's cork go under, tip bent and line strained won't do you the least particle of good; loafing upon the shore and gaping at others while spreading and drawing nets won't fill either your stomach or barrel. You might just as well attempt by taking hold of the straps of your boots to carry your sluggish avoirdupois over a mud puddle. The one thing is about as sensible as the other. You have got to fish for yourself—even "cutting" bait won't answer. Fish don't come for the whistling or the wishing. They are wary and have to be tempted. If you expect to have them you have got to go for them, in more senses than one. Holding up some tree while others hold the pole and manipulate the reel, never yet brought a man his breakfast. The more you try the more you will find the absurdity of the proceeding. "Rob" for your own eels—that's the only way to certainly get them. They won't crawl up to your feet and beg to be skinned.

Do your own fishing. The world is a great herring-pond, and your chance is as good as that of your neighbors. If you choose the right kind of bait, use diligence, have and take advantage of tide and time. Golden fishes swim about in plenty, and are to be caught, but another cannot do it for you. Every successful man owes his independence to individual energy and enterprises. Standing on a rock all the day looking and hoping never yet filled a basket; such a scaly proceeding won't cause the use of the scales—you may depend upon that. Every one has to fish for what he gets. Others may possibly bait and take off the prize from the hook and paddle the boat, but the fishing has got to be done by your own hand. Every other means you may try will turn out a failure.

Nevada's First Nugget.

Nevada's first nugget was mined with a butcher's knife. John Orr started across the plains in 1849. The roads were bad, the weather was worse, and he was obliged to remain through the winter at Salt Lake. In April he resumed his journey. He had a partner named Nick Kelly, after whom Kelly's Ravine is named, and in the company was Wm. Prouse, now living in Nurb City, about 40 miles southeast of Salt Lake. Prouse had worked in mines before gold was discovered in Coloma, and was a good prospector. One day the train stopped on the edge of what is now known as Gold Canon, near the Carson river, to let the animals feed on some bunch grass found growing among the sage brush. Prouse at noontime took a milk pan, and going down to the gulch began washing dirt, in a few minutes getting color to the value of a few cents. Orr then named the place Gold Canon. The train soon after resumed travel, going to the head of Carson Valley. There they met a party of seven who had left the train at the sink of the Humboldt, intending to go in advance to California and select good locations for the remainder of the party. They had been unable to cross the country, and had been lost in the snow in the mountains four or five days, unable to find the divide to Hangtown. A stay in Carson for three weeks followed, when Orr, Kelly and several others returned to Gold Canon and resumed prospecting. Kelly and Orr went up the canon until a little fork was reached, when work was begun. The party had few tools, and Orr had nothing but a knife. While Kelly was working he noticed a very narrow place at the fork, where the water barely covered a slab of slate rock. Idly he examined it, and noticing a small crevice near the edge, drove the knife into it, breaking out a piece. The watter running over it washed away the underlying dirt, and in a few seconds he discovered a gold nugget where the rock had covered it. It was quickly removed, and afterward found to weigh $8.25. This was on the first of June, 1850, nearly thirty years ago. Prospecting was continued, and though gold dust was found in several places throughout the canon, Orr's was the only nugget. He still has it in his possession, the first ever found in Nevada.

Who Struck Billy Patterson.

Many persons have heard the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" without knowing the origin of it. I propose to enlighten them a little on the subject. William Patterson was a very wealthy tradesman or merchant of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. In the early days of Franklin county he thought up a great many tracts of land in the county, and spent a good portion of his time in looking after his interests there. He was said to be as strong as a bear and as brave as a lion, but like all brave men he was a lover of peace, and indeed, a good, pious man. Nevertheless, his wrath could be excited to a fighting pitch. On one occasion he attended a public gathering in the lower part of Franklin county, at some district court ground. During the day two opposing bullies and their friends raised a row, and a general fight was the consequence. At the beginning of the affray, and before the fighting began, Billy Patterson ran into the crowd to persuade them not to fight, but to make peace and be friends. But his efforts for peace were unavailing, and while making them some one of the crowd struck Billy Patterson a severe blow behind. Billy at once became fighting mad and cried out at the top of his voice, "who struck Billy Patterson?" No one could or would tell him who was the guilty party. He then proposed to give any man $100 who would tell him "who struck Billy Patterson." From $100 he rose to $1,000, but that would not induce any man to tell him "who struck Billy Patterson." And years afterward, in his will, he related the above facts, and bequeathed, $1,000 to be paid by his executors to the man who would tell "who struck Billy Patterson." His will is recorded in the Ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Georgia, and any one curious about the matter can there find it and verify the preceding statements. — From the Carnesville (Ga.) *Register*.

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

One Class of Men Who Were Never Known to Betray Professional Confidence.

Printers have never, we think, received due appreciation for the honorable confidence which they have preserved with regard to the secrets with which they have necessarily been intrusted. Such a case as this often happens. An article in a newspaper or magazine makes what is called a "sensation." It is entirely annonymous, and public curiosity is excited to the utmost to discover the name of its author. The writer may be a Cabinet Minister, a high official, a courtier, or any of the thousand and one persons who, if he was suspected of writing for the press, would at once lose his position, his office—perhaps his reputation. On the other hand, the writer may be a struggling author, a hard-working journalist, or a mere literary amateur. In any case his secret is preserved; his annonymity is safe as long as it is confided to the printers.

Some years ago there was a great stir made about a book entitled "Ecce Homo." It was a clever work, and had an unexampled success. "Who is the author?" was the question on everybody's lips. Some scores of persons were named, and they repudiated their participation in it. All sorts of conjectures were hazarded, and no doubt large sums would have been paid by several conductors of journals for authentic information as to the name of the author. Yet that name was known to a master printer, his overseer, and at least some of the compositors, but it was never revealed. When the name was published, it was not through the instrumentality of the printers, but entirely independent of them. They had faithfully kept their secret.

Going back a few years, the authorship of the "Waverly Novels" may be referred to as a remarkable incident of literary history. Sir Walter Scott's authorship; although known by twenty persons, including a number of printers, was so well concealed that the great novelist could not, even in his matchless vocabulary, find words of praise sufficient to express the sense of his grateful acknowledgment and wondering admiration for the matchless fidelity with which the mystery had been preserved.

There is another species of secrecy—that relating to the careful supervision of confidential public documents, books printed or secret socities, and the authorship of articles or pamphlets, as already referred to, which has been most honorably maintained. When treaties are prematurely published in newspapers the copy is obtained from some leaky or venal official, and not from any of the printers who set up or work off the original. A case of this kind occurred a year or two ago, wherein a convention between this country and another power was revealed to one of the evening papers. In the Foreign office, at Whitehall, there is a regular staff of printers always at work, and if these men liked they might let out secrets of the most momentous kind, any one of which would, perhaps, in these days of journalistic competition, be worth a few hundred pounds. But such a dereliction of duty has never yet occurred; it was a clerk, and not a compositor, who betrayed his trust.

Most honorable to the profession is the story of Harding, the printer, who bravely bore imprisonment rather than reveal the authorship of the celebrated "Drapier" letters. The printer sat in his cell calmly refusing the entreaties of his friends to divulge the name of the writer, Dean Swift, a church magnate, and a great wit, who dressed himself in the disguise of a low Irish peasant, and sat by, listening to the noble refusal, and the tender importunities, only anxious that no word or glance from the unfortunate printer should reveal the secret. Swift was bent solely upon securing his own safety at the expense of the other, he cowed before the legal danger which Harding boldly confronted. The world has unequally alloted the meed of fame to the two combatants. The wit and the printer both fought the battle for the liberty of the press until the sense of an outraged community released the typographer from the peril so nobly encountered.

In thousands of other instances similar fidelity has been exhibited. In short, it is part of the professional honor of a printer not to disclose, either wantonly or from venal motives, the secrets of any office in which he is employed.

There is also the allegiance which printers pay their chief, in not divulging important intelligence. In some cases a compositor is necessarily entrusted with an item of news which would be negotiable immediately, and worth pounds to him. Seldom or ever is there a betrayal of trust in this way. The examination papers, printed so extensively in London, are of the most tremendous importance to certain classes, who would pay almost any sum to obtain the roughest proof of the night before. An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. A printer was "got at," and promised a considerable amount of money for a rough proof. What was his course of action? He simply informed the authorities, and the tempter was punished. It was another and creditable example of how well and honorably are kept the secrets of the printing office. —*London Printer and Stationer.*

A Baby Hanged in a Crib.

John Bence, of Glendale, Ohio, lost his little baby, a boy only twelve months old, the other day, in a most singular manner. Mrs. Bence had rocked the baby to sleep, and had laid him away in his crib, being of the ordinary pattern, but with little rounds which connect the upper and lower side slats, some eight or ten inches apart. Just before dinner Mrs. Bence sent one of her older children to see if the baby was all right, and the report was favorable. Twenty minutes later the mother went herself, to find her little baby a corpse. He was hanging by the side of the crib, his head fastened between the two side slats, in which position he had been strangled or smothered. On awakening he had attempted to crawl feet first out of the crib between two of the rounds already referred to. His body once through, its gravity had suddenly jerked his little head down against the slats, holding his chin and mouth so tightly compressed that the slightest sound from him was impossible. In this position he had died.

Leap-Year Hints.

Girls know only one-quarter as much about courting as boys, because they have only one year in four in which they are allowed to practice.

As a matter of course, leap-year finds them poorly prepared to "step in and win," and we will give a few hints as to how it should be done.

First, fix up in style, black your boots carefully, heels and all, and if the "shine" doesn't come in a hurry, slap the brush across the floor into the corner, quoting what scripture you happen to know.

It will be a big job to put on your collar and necktie, and the shadows are that there will be more looking in the glass than in the case of a fellow coming to see you.

Stroll down to the barber shop and get shaved, and have the barber "oil up" freely, otherwise all efforts to grease the wall paper will be futile.

On the way to "his" house speak to *all* the fellows you know; this is a good point and the only way to pay him back for flirting with the girls for three years.

As you near the house, cross the street and pass by it. This will give you a chance to see if the parlor is lighted and to surmise if any other girl is calling.

If, when you step up and pull the door-bell, your heart is in your mouth, you've struck the wrong house.

Inquire if the young gentlemen are in, and don't forget and wear your hat, hang it up on the piano or floor, or some other place.

Chew cloves assiduously during the call; otherwise "he" may think you have been drinking.

If he is a little timid, blushing thing, talk about the weather, his ma, his pa and other distant subjects.

If he plays and sings and stand up like a little man and turn the music—we do not refer to an organette.

He'll probably yawn and cover up an immense gape with his jeweled hand; but don't take the hint.

Playfully turn the gas down; he'll probably say "Oh, you shouldn't!" but recollect how he "doused the glim" last year.

You don't need to say much at this point. Conversation is apt to be a nuisance at critical junctures.

Previous experience will doubtless suggest the course of events for the rest of the evening.

When the old lady calls out, "It's ten o'clock," don't mind it, wait till she calls eleven and twelve, in fact, stay till you hear the milkman rattling his cans.

Ask for a match to light your cigar, linger at the door a half hour longer, make him think that he is your own and only—and go and see another fellow the next evening.—*New Haven Register.*

How to Boil and Stew.

To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, but enough to prevent the escape of either juices or mineral salts. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side of the fire, and allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables; the pot should be kept closely covered unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense upon the inside of the cover, and fall back into the pot in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process I recommend. After the pot once boils you cannot make its contents cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add it to the fire little by little, to keep the pot boiling. Remember if you boil meat hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney, or out of the window with the steam.—*Exchange.*

Words of Wisdom.

A year of pleasure passes like a floating breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

If a man have love in his heart, he may talk in broken language, but it will be eloquence to those who listen.

It is well worth remembering that the whole world will breathe a little freer if you will only resolve to be an honest and upright man.

He who indulges his sense in any excesses, renders himself obnoxious to his own reason; and to gratify the brute in him, displeases the man, and sets his two natures at variance.

To commit the execution of a purpose, to one who disapproves of the plan of it, is to employ but one-third of the man; his heart and his head are against you, you have commanded only his hands.

Duty itself is supreme delight when love is the inducement and labor. By such a principle the ignorant are enlightened, the hard-hearted softened, the disobedient reformed and the faithful encouraged.

Hydrophobia Horror.

A dispatch from Batavia, Ohio, says: A ferocious bulldog belonging to the family of the late William Lytle, near Afton, about five miles east of Batavia, attacked George and Anna Lytle, daughters of deceased, and bit one of the young ladies fifteen times and the other six, making most horrible wounds. The neighbors soon gathered with guns and pistols, and the dog was pursued in a northerly direction nine miles before overtaken and killed. It was said that several other dogs in the vicinity were bitten by the mad canine, and great excitement is prevailing in consequence. The limb of one of the young ladies were terribly torn and mangled at the calves. The doctors are not fully satisfied that it is a genuine case of hydrophobia, but the family and relatives, to make sure, are having the wounds treated as a mad dog bite, and yesterday left with the injured ladies for North Bend to have the mad stone applied. There has been a fearful mortality among the canines at Afton and adjacent country since Friday, as the shotgun policy is being vigorously pursued by the citizens.

IN A CANOE.

A Very Short Story of a Long Vacation Love Adventure.

It was awfully hard work. Our two canoes were as close as canoes could be; but every time I tried to get into a position where I could see her face, those abominable paddles were sure to come into collision, and you can't say the right kind of thing to a girl when you are always hitting her paddle. Talk about love making on horseback being difficult! Just try it in a canoe.

The hanging-woods of Cliveden were alive with a large picnic party, as well as countless birds, and I hadn't noticed that a stout old gentleman of the M. P. type was pearing at us from the bank, but when I next battered up against the light bark of my adored one a truly British voice shouted:

"Don't be a fool, sir! Those things are no better than waimt shells!"

Indignation at this interference made me draw off, bristling all over.

"What has it to do with you, sir?"

Hot, but sarcastic, came the reply:

"O, upset yourself, by all means; but have the kindness to excuse my saying I'd rather you didn't upset my niece."

His niece? Could anything be more unfortunate?

"I'm coming on shore now, uncle," cried the fair Flora, brightly, casting but a single look at me as she sprang from her canoe and slowly sauntered along the bank.

Must I make fast her canoe, or should I, in revenge, let it drift away hopelessly among those lovely little islands of reed and bulrushes which grow on purpose to shelter swains and lovers? No, I would not be so base.

This was how it was. I was up from Oxford, staying with a cousin of mine, who was rather a swell, and who promised to do a good deal for me. This cousin had a lot of people staying with him and Flora and her were among them, but her uncle I had never seen before. Now for the last week that sweet, pretty, little face had certainly grown brighter at my coming, and no one had stopped us when we strolled about in the moonlight; and this picnic she and I had looked forward to tremendously; why should that puffing, consequential old uncle turn up and spoil everything?

I made fast the two canoes and then, with an air of firm determination (my cousin's wife has since told me I looked sulky), I joined the revelers. I decided not to seek Flora; on the contrary, I would show her how well I could get on without her. There was a very nice girl called Kate there. I fetched lobster salad and pigeon-pie for her and was as lively and entertaining as possible.

"Quite deserted poor little Flo?" asked my cousin's wife, archly as she passed me.

"O, no," I replied in a pleasant, off-hand manner: "nothing of the sort."

I glanced across at her; she was looking sad. My heart smote me, but I felt I must be firm. And just then a great tall fellow I hadn't observed before offered her his coat to sit on. I redoubled my attention to Kate. She had a good appetite and I fed her on the fat of the land.

When it came to going home time I bethought me of how gradual and sweet would be the reconciliation; but when I looked about for Flora she had disappeared in a large boatful of guests, and so Kate and I had those two horrid canoes.

It was quite late and the bright moon was shining over us before we neared Bolter's lock, and when we were all inside the lock one small boat belonging to our party was missing, and just as we missed it the waterman called out that a gentleman in a small boat had shot the weir.

A woman's scream was heard and Flora cried:

"He is drowned, then—he is drowned!"

I pushed my canoe close up beside the boat in which she was seated and murmured, thrillingly:

"Dearest, I am here!"

"You! How dare you suppose, sir, that my daughter was thinking of you, when she is about to be married to the Honorable Captain Tolloby?"

That's enough. The horrid man survived and she married him.

The Destruction of Pompeii.

In a recent lecture a clergyman said that in 1749 the spade of a Spanish engineer first struck upon the buried ruins of the city. The city was buried at a depth of from twenty-three to twenty-six feet of ashes and volcanic mud. The lower half of the deposit consisted of dry ashes and small stones or scoriæ. Then comes about ten feet of volcanic mud. This was caused by the heavy vapor of steam in the atmosphere which converted the showers of ashes as they fell into a plastic mass. Above this mud are the scoriæ and ashes of later eruptions, and the soil which has accumulated upon the surface.

Nothing, or very little, was burned in Pompeii. The heat was not sufficient to change the colors of the frescoes on the walls, and the woodwork was carbonized by its long entombment in such a soil. The lecturer defended the city against the charge so commonly made that it was an immoral and vicious city. It was a city of art and culture, and was inhabited by men of wealth and rare taste. If our modern cities were to be blotted out as Pompeii was blotted out, the future discoverer would find beneath their ruins evidences of vice and licentiousness to which Pompeii can give but little comparison.

Free Masonry.

PITTSBURG, MAY 27, 1880.—At the Methodist Protestant Conference yesterday the Committee on Free-masonry presented a report on a petition from the Minnesota Conference. The report says the petitioners do not state what are the oaths, obligations and principles which they allege are antagonistic to Christianity, and holiness, and as the principles aforesaid are unknown to conference, and as the fact is indisputable that many of the most exemplary members of the various Christian denominations are connected with the Masons, it is assumed that the petitioners are mistaken in their estimate of Freemasonry; therefore we recomend the General Conference to decline to take any action in reference to Freemasonry. The report was adopted.

"Made of Paper."

We have so long cherished a well founded prejudice against paper as being a flimsy and unsubstantial substance that we are suprised at its recent utilisation in many ways where strength and durability are the important requisites. Many articles, if we learned that they were made entirely or in part from paper, immediately lost favor in our eyes, and we looked at them askance. When the sole of our shoes soon wore out the fact was often attributable to the use, by the unscrupulous maker, of shoddy strips of paper in the place of inside layers of durable leather, and this is only a single illustration among many that might be given to show to what miserable, if not despicable, uses paper has been put. The daily tearing of newspapers and light wrapping for the purpose of doing up parcels has also done much to impress us with the fragility of the frequently handled material. It was natural that we had come to regard paper as a cheap and reliable substance.

As a consequence, we cannot readily conceive of the successful application of paper where great strength, tenacity to withstand powerful strains and durability are required of it. But the one process of compression, enormous in its power, gives all these highly desirable constituents to a solid, compact substance, which although harder than wood and taking to some extent the place of iron, is formed of the same material that makes the fragile newspaper sheet.

Paper car wheels are successfully manufactured and used, paper bricks are becoming desirable as a building material. Professor Green, of the Troy Polytechnic institution, has erected a great revolving dome whose light frame work is covered with hard enduring *papier-mache* only one-sixth of an inch thick. Paper has been successfully employed as an anti-fouling sheathing for an iron vessel and in other things almost as unexpected.

It must be observed in connection with paper, however employed, that it possesses two very manifest advantages—lightness and cheapness—and when compressed into a solid substance it is also as hard and durable as several other strong and more costly materials. No one will hesitate to employ paper instead of iron in any construction provided that the former can be shown to be sufficiently strong, for its lightness and cheapness are most important considerations in its favor.

The range and mutability of paper are remarkable. The same material that forms the delicate valentine enters into the composition of the stalwart car wheel that sustains the weight of tons and endures constant friction as it glides along the iron rails. According as paper may be prepared, it ranks among the most fragile or the stoutest substances.

Harder than wood and impervious to water. Just think of it. How people fifty years ago would have been surprised at such accomplishments. But being established facts, they are franght with great significance. They have enlarged the possibilities of paper wonderfully. They have opened a wide field for experiment and invention. Paper is destined to take the place of many substance that will be found inferior to it, while its application in numerous undeveloped ways, wherein nothing else can be used, may confidently be expected.—*Paper World.*

The Education of the Presidents.

The Syracuse University Herald has made up the following table of Presidents and their places of education which is of interest.

Washington—Good English education but never studied the ancient languages.
Adams—Harvard.
Jefferson—William and Mary.
Madison—Princeton.
Monroe—William and Mary.
Adams, J. Q.—Harvard.
Jackson—Limited education.
Van Buren—Academic education.
Harrison—Hampden Sidney College.
Tyler—William and Mary.
Polk—University of North Carolina.
Taylor—Slightest rudiments.
Fillmore—Not liberally educated.
Pierce—Bowdoin.
Buchanan—Dickinson.
Lincoln—Education very limited.
Johnson—Self educated.
Grant—West Point.
Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being 23; Tyler the youngest, 17.

The majority graduated at 20, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equaled by any American college.

Counting Gen. Grant, two thirds of our Presidents have been college men. To be sure, the two whose names have become household words, Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Martyr, were not liberally educated; but theirs were special missions. They live in the affections of the nation rather than in the intellect, as embodied in the Constitution and laws. Theirs was to execute, not to mould.

William Jones, the inventor of friction matches, died recently at Chillicothe, Ohio. About half a century ago he pasted with starch on the ends of small and rudely fashioned bits of stock a compound of chlorate of potash and sulphate of antimony. At first his matches were made like a comb, a number of them being on the same piece of wood, so that they could be broken off as wanted. They were at first called locofoco matches, and from the Locofoco party got its name, these matches being used in the Van Buren convention at New York, after the lights had been put out by the opposition. Half a dozen years after Mr. Jones introduced matches phosphorus was added to the composition and soon became one of the leading combustibles used. This useful agent had been known for a hundred and fifty years but it was expensive to produce and risky to handle. Modern improvements have reduced its cost and vastly increased its production. The name Lucifer applied to matches refers to the morning star or "light bearer."

Some Characteristics of the Alligator.

The body and tail of the alligator are covered with an extra roof to protect the alligator from hailstones and brick-bats, and its no use to shoot beams at him from the top of a high bank. It has been asserted that a bullet cannot penetrate this thick skin, but if you ever get sight of the gentry pop your bullets at him from any point of the compass. If they dont kill him they will certainly cause sorrowful thoughts, and perhaps lead to a resolution to reform. The tail is firmly fastened to the body, and is both ornamental and useful. The day may not be far distant when we shall walk down to the placid waters at evening-time to gaze on a race of bob-tail alligators, but just at present they have lots of use for these pieces of personal property. It is said that they can knock a man end over end with one sweep of the tail, but they are seldom mean enough to do it.

Alligators eat most everything which comes in their way and make no complaints. No landlady would have the least trouble with them. They like each other's society, but prefer to put in any spare time they have in the company of such men they can lay hold of. Their habits are very regular; their conduct all that can be expected, and they stick to business till the pond dries up. As a general rule if you are up a tree and the alligator is in a pond he is not inclined to meddle with your affairs, but you can rouse his curiosity and his belligerent disposition very quickly by dropping down and trying to use him as a ferry boat. He no doubt gets along just as well as if he had been a clam or an oyster, and don't you put faith in any historian who tries to make you believe that the reptile sighs for any change beyond that of diet.

Our Progress.

As stages and stage routes are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts and are warented to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by danggists.

One of the oldest and best advertisers in the country gives three cardinal points that all advertisers may profit by: First, if one has a good thing, which the people really need, the more widely he makes it known the larger will be his rates; he will gain nothing by economizing in this matter, provided he advertises with good judgment. Second, no one need expect to do a brisk and extended business in these days who fails to advertise freely. Third, it costs money at the outset to advertise and one must not expect to do this effectually for little or nothing. But if properly done it will pay in the end.

Peculiar People.

People who will suffer from sour stomach, cramps, colic cholera-morbus, when Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic is known to be a reliable and speedy remidy. To the aged it will prove a great comfort, and to the inebriate, who wishes to reform, it is invaluable, giving tone to the digestive organs and strength to resist temptation. It is purely vegetable extract. As an appetizer it is greatly superior to wines and liquors. Price, sample bottles, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Smethport, Pa.

When Hanlan had his race on the Tyne he stopped in the middle of it to bail out his boat. In the middle of his last race on the Potomac he stopped to dip a sponge in the stream and mop his Toronto brow. In each case the act was like a contemptuous comment on the skill of his antagonist. It was the same as if a jockey should stop in the middle of a race to alight and groom his horse, assured that he would get through with the job in time to beat the other fellow. The only hope of anybody defeating Hanlan is through changing the nature of the race and having it out on foot. If this could be done Courtney would have better backing and a better opportunity to redeem his vanished prestige as a sportsman. The only consolation left to national pride is in the fact that Hanlan holds all his victories to be for the honor of America, of which he considers Canada in a political sense a part. His speech at Williard's was as much as to say: "We are all Americans, though for the present the Dominion acknowledges a certain sort of allegiance due beyond the sea. My desire for a race with Trickett is to confirm the opinion that the New World can beat the Old at the oars, and the honor of that will belong to us all."

The Greatest Strike Yet.

Everywhere the sick are striking against metallic medicines and powerful vegetable poisons. Everywhere they are coming to the belief that a constitutional invigorant, a preparation uniting the properties of a tonic, a gentle purgative, a sedative and general regulator is necessary to all diseases. Parmelee's Great Dyspepsia Compound is precisely such a combination. It is a marvelous medicine. Sample bottles, 15 cents; large size, $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Smethport, Pa.

Dissatisfaction is expressed at the South at the limited amount of appropriations by Congress for expenditure in that section. Every city wanted a post-office built, every port asked for the enlargement of its custom house—streams on which a pound of freight has never been carried by steamboat were urged as needing improvements—the levees of the Mississippi were put up for immense repairs and extensions, with hundreds of other jobs, the majority of which failed, and now the people there are disgusted and dissatisfied. The South has but one idea of national rule, and that is a control of the National Government for purposes of pecuniary gain. For years the postal service in the South did not afford revenue enough to meet the salaries of postmasters, and yet there were as many postoffices in that section as those in the North, where the revenue was collected to support the postal system. This is now the idea of the Southern people. They look to the Federal Government for the means to support all their public wants, and the North, East and West are expected to supply the revenue to do this. The disappointment felt in the South over the failure of appropriation bills in Congress at this session illustrates this feeling and shows just what the people there expect. They want the Government to support them something like an indulgent parent upholds a spendthrift son.

FROM CHICAGO.

Wholesale Dry Goods House of J. V. Farwell & Co.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5, 1878.

DR. E. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I took your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic for a severe bilious attack with perfect success. Three-fourths of a bottle of your St. Vitus Dance Specific completely cured my boy of that disease, after he had been doctored three months by eminent physicans without benefit. I wish also to say that I think highly of your Improved Cough Honey.

Yours truly, J. M. PHELPS.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is *the* medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN EMBARRASSMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's Golden *Relief* cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 20 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS
Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness and keeps the bowels in order, and as genial and beneficent are its effects that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
(v18-n18 tf.)

Dr. Whittier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., It is well known, has for many years stood at the head of the profession in his specialty, all chronic and blood diseases, nervous prostration and all disastrous consequences. See his card in another column. Read his works and judge for yourself.

C. V. CILLIS,
dealer in
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LUMBER!
Are prepared to furnish on short notice bills of
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Having superior facilities for supplying the trade they are not only able to sell at the lowest market price but can guarantee their lumber to be as represented.

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ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have also on hand a fine assortment of
LADIES' and GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
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A scientific preparation and the only remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Blood Complaints.

Send for testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

Ask for the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

Ask for the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Dyspepsia and other chronic Stomach Diseases, Indoming Consumption, Scrofula, and other Blood Diseases.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Bowel Issues, Chronic Dysentery, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes: prices, $1.00 and $1.50.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Sick Headache Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe the excited Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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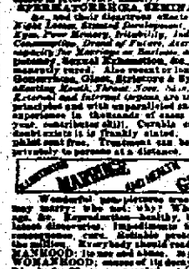
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

are an immediate and active stimulus for a torpid Liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

No other Pills Powder such as these are for Home use. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies sold by Druggists in Medicine every where.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
(Successors to Dr. Craig & Co.)



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For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,